

S. Africa
Explosion
Traps 64

No Sabotage
Seen as Miners
Return to Jobs

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — An explosion at a gold mine shaft Monday trapped at least 64 workers as black miners returned to their jobs after the longest and costliest labor walkout in South Africa.

A company spokesman said 28 of the 92 men who were descending the shaft when the explosion happened had been found on the surface later in the day. He said it had not been determined how the workers had been made it to the surface, or exactly where they were found. [Rescuers found six men dead and five alive at a small pump station off the main shaft. The Associated Press reported, quoting a company spokesman.]

Officials of the St. Helena mine in the Orange Free State town of Welkom, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southwest of Johannesburg, said they had been unable to establish contact with the missing miners.

The officials said most of the men were in a shaft elevator at the time of the blast. There were no suggestions of sabotage.

The mine, owned by General Mining Union Corp., or Gencor, was one of dozens struck by black miners during the three-week walkout that ended Sunday. More than a quarter of a million striking members of the National Union of Mineworkers accepted a wage and benefits offer that management had proposed two months ago.

The average black miner now earns about \$285 a month, and is fed and lodged in a hotel.

Danger pay and death benefits were among the issues in the bitter labor dispute, which left nine miners dead and more than 500 injured in clashes with the police and mine security guards.

Gencor miners have had two accidents resulting in mass fatalities in the past year. An underground fire, that killed 177 workers a year ago was blamed on the use of highly volatile materials for coaling underground conduits.

Officials of Gencor said they did not know the cause of the blast Monday or the extent of casualties. A spokesman said that, at the time of the explosion, about 6:45 A.M., 434 workers were underground. Most escaped through tunnels to an adjacent shaft, he said.

The elevator of the affected shaft had a capacity of 82 workers, but the actual number of passengers was not known, the company said.

"The shaft is so severely damaged that it is not known at this

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83 Are Feared Dead
In Thailand Jet Crash

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

BANGKOK — A Thai Airways jet trying to avoid a collision with another airliner crashed Monday into the sea off the resort island of Phuket, apparently killing all 83 persons aboard, the airline said.

Late Monday night, Thai Airways said in a statement: "As of 10:30 P.M. Thai Airways believes there are to be no survivors."

The Thai Airways plane was trying to avoid a collision with a Dragonair jetliner. Dragonair, formed two years ago, is based in Hong Kong.

Police boats and fishermen retrieved at least 17 bodies from the Andaman Sea before the search was called off shortly after nightfall, Thai Airways said.

The Thai plane was a Boeing 737 carrying 74 passengers and a crew of nine.

The managing director of Thai Airways, Air Marshal Narong Dithipong, said the passengers included 35 Thais.

The other passengers were Ma-

lyians, Americans, Japanese and Europeans.

Marshal Narong said the plane was trying to avoid hitting the Dragonair jet when it crashed eight miles (12 kilometers) from Phuket airport. Phuket is 540 miles southwest of Bangkok.

Marshal Narong said the two planes should have landed 10 minutes apart, but a delay for one of the planes brought them to the airport at the same time.

The Dragonair jet, with 127 persons aboard, landed safely at the Phuket airport and reported the crash to the control tower, Marshal Narong said.

Marshal Narong said the Thai Airways Flight TH365 was flying from the commercial town of Hat Yai, 155 miles east of Phuket.

It was to pick up passengers and continue on to Bangkok, he said.

It was the third fatal crash of a Thai Airways jet since April 1980.

Eleven persons were killed on April 15, 1985, when a Boeing 737 carrying 73 passengers and a crew of nine.

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Enrile Says Aquino's Failure Prompted 'Idealistic' Revolt

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

MANILA — Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, still facing questions about his role in the coup attempt last week, asserted that the Aquino government's "failure in national leadership" had prompted "young and idealistic officers" to try to overthrow it.

Meanwhile, the authorities were investigating the possibility that the rebel troops who staged the rebellion might have established their own "provisional government" somewhere on Luzon island and were ready to wage their own private war against both the government and the Communist insurgency.

An unverified statement circulating in Manila said the rebels had formed a "ruling junta" that was calling for new presidential elections.

In a combative speech before a meeting of Rotary clubs, Mr. Enrile, who is widely suspected of having had advance knowledge of the coup plot, said he was offering "no apologies to anyone." He refused to either "defend or to condemn" the soldiers who staged the violent revolt Friday.

"History and our people will judge them," he said.

But Mr. Enrile had harsh words for President Corazon C. Aquino, accusing her of presiding over an apparent breakdown in public order.

"Last Friday's event, my friends, is only a symptom of our national condition," he said. "This malady arises from a fundamental inability of this government to arrest the gloom and drift in the nation, its lack of statescraft and its unwillingness to carve a sound political direction."

While not specifically defending the mutinous soldiers, Mr. Enrile clearly echoed their theme. He said the young, reform-minded soldiers who overthrew Ferdinand E. Marcos wanted "a good, clean and efficient government."

He then asked the crowd: "Have those ideals been served? Is there peace of mind among our people? Do we have a cohesive policy?"

"These young and idealistic officers and men of the armed forces need your faith, your confidence and your support," said Mr. Enrile, the former defense minister, who is thought to still enjoy a wide following in the military.

Mr. Enrile was met with sharp questions about why he had not used his influence over "the boys," as he calls them, to stop their revolt and prevent bloodshed.

He said he had made a personal decision that it was not his job to get involved.



Juan Ponce Enrile, speaking in Manila, offered "no apologies to anyone" after last week's troop rebellion.

The coup attempt was led by the same clique of young, middle-level officers mostly Enrile loyalists, who launched the February 1986 revolt that drove Mr. Marcos from power. Their leader was Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who was still at large Monday after escaping Friday.

A search was continuing on Luzon, the island on which Manila is located, for Colonel Honasan and other rebels. Military officials barricaded the periphery of Manila with tanks and fresh combat troops from outlying areas in anticipation of a possible new attack.

There were increasing signs that hundreds of rebel officers and troops might have eluded capture in the final hours of the coup by switching into civilian clothing.

Some reports said that many officers might have slipped back to their bases to regroup their old commands.

About 760 rebel troops are being detained in Manila, but it is believed that up to 2,000 may have been involved in the attacks on the presidential palace, on three television stations, on the air force headquarters and on Camp Aguilano, headquarters of both the armed forces and the Defense Ministry. Hundreds of other troops revolted throughout the provinces.

With so many troops involved and with the loyalties of others in doubt in the crucial early hours of the failed coup.

the coup attempt, pro-government military officials had to call for reinforcement troops from the provinces.

They were not able to effectively assault the rebel stronghold at Camp Aguilano until mid-afternoon Friday, almost 12 hours after the revolt began.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, had to rely on the untrained Manila police force to stage the key assault that retook the government television station from the rebel troops.

The coup attempt began with a predawn assault on Malacanang Palace in which the president's only son, Benigno S. Aquino 3d, was shot and wounded.

The fighting claimed more than 30 lives, by most reliable estimates, during 20 hours of what often appeared to be pitched street battles.

Many political analysts were questioning, however, whether the low number of military casualties — the vast majority of those killed and wounded were civilians caught in the cross fire — might indicate that the soldiers were deliberately avoiding shooting at one another.

Some columnists and foreign military analysts suggested that the assault on the rebel stronghold had taken so long to accomplish because the original units assigned to the attack acted only half-heartedly. The assault succeeded only when the battle-hardened and staunchly pro-government marines came in.

The authorities were trying to determine the authenticity of the statement asserting that rebel military leaders had set up a "provisional government, under a ruling junta" based somewhere on Luzon.

A statement circulating among news agencies and on military bases said that an unspecified number of soldiers led by the Reform the Armed Forces Movement were establishing the provisional government until "the political conditions have been stabilized and until a new, clean and honest presidential election shall have been held."

The statement, signed only by "the Ruling Junta," accused Mrs. Aquino of having shown "extraordinary leniency" toward the Communists and of having dismembered the country by offering autonomy to Moslem rebels and to ethnic minorities in the Cordillera region.

The statement also said that "corruption has doubled, if not tripled" under the Aquino government.

Some analysts expressed doubts about the authenticity of the statement, suggesting that it might have been prepared in advance of the failed coup.



Margret Höke leaving a Düsseldorf court Monday after her conviction.

Bonn Secretary Convicted of Spying

Reuters

BONN — Margret Höke, a former secretary to five presidents of West Germany, was found guilty of treason Monday and sentenced to eight years in prison for passing state secrets to the Soviet KGB agent who became her lover.

A court in Düsseldorf found Miss Höke, 52, guilty of treason, violating official secrecy rules and corruption. In addition to her prison sentence, she was stripped of her civil rights for five years.

The court ruling said that Miss Höke had passed secret and classified government documents to her

Soviet spy master from 1979 until her arrest in 1985. The KGB agent, a man who called himself Franz Becker, has escaped detention.

The prosecutor in the trial, which began in June, said that Miss Höke had been recruited in 1968 by the agent who paid her 30,000 Deutsche marks (about \$16,500 at present rates) over the years. She was one of a several "lonely hearts spies" — unmarried secretaries in key government ministries recruited by male Soviet agents — who were unmasked in 1985.

Hans Joachim Tiedje, West Germany's chief counterspy, defected to East Germany that year.

U.K. Social Democrats Vote to Merge With Liberals After a Bitter Debate

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

PORTRUSH, England —

The Social Democratic Party, formed six years ago with a pledge to change the face of Britain's polarized, left-right politics, voted Monday to end its separate existence and merge with the Liberal Party.

An overwhelming, show-of-hands majority in favor of merger followed two days of bitter, emotional debate by members at the party's annual convention.

It marked the culmination of what both sides described as a period of "tragic," self-destructive, argument after a poor showing in the June 11 general elections.

The pro-merger vote, coupled with the defeat of a move to allow an anti-minority to maintain the party name and take a share of its assets, was a major humiliation for David Owen, the Social Democratic leader and former British foreign secretary. Mr. Owen resigned last month rather than accept the merger.

Robert MacLennan, a little-known Scottish politician and one of the five Social Democrats in Parliament, took over as party leader. He was to address the conference Tuesday in his first major speech.

Monday's vote means that the SDP and the Liberals will begin immediate negotiations over common policy and a new party constitution. Subject to conference approval in a meeting next January, they are likely to become a single party with a new name next year.

Until now, the two parties have called themselves the Alliance. They fielded joint slates of candidates under a general policy statement, while maintaining their separate identities.

In the June 11 election, the two parties won only 22 seats. They held 27 in the last Parliament.

David Steel, leader of the much larger Liberal Party, which has a centuries-old tradition but which had fallen into electoral oblivion before the Alliance was formed.

Steel's vote of 57 percent of the 58,000 Social Democratic members voted in favor of the merger, and their recommendation was taken to the 400-member party conference.

In a television interview Monday night, Mr. Owen vowed to continue his fight to keep the Social Democratic faction that opposed the merger as a separate party.

He said that there were millions of people in Britain "who want to see it go on."

Mr. Owen argued that the Liberals and Social Democrats had fundamental differences that would be buried in a merger, to the electoral detriment of both.

Mr. Owen also has objected to the Liberals' somewhat looser style of decision-making, a kind of free-for-all membership vote that often allows activists to overrule decisions made by the leadership.

In a pinch, Marlboro, Benson & Hedges, other Western cigarettes or even Bulgarian brands can sometimes get what is needed.

But not always. "If you try to use another Western cigarette brand," the Frommer's guidebook "Eastern Europe on \$25 a Day" warns the innocent tourist, "you'll earn only blank stares from locals."

Over time, the Kent craze has come to consume Romania. Even the Communist regime in Bucharest indulges in it. When the Marine Corps guards at the U.S. Embassy in Bucharest held their annual ball last year, the Romanian Foreign Ministry collected its rent for the evening in hundreds of Kent packs.

At times, the Romanian fascination with Kent has taken on ridiculous dimensions. According to an American diplomat, in the 1970s a rumor spread through the capital that the United States was sponsoring a Kent lottery, giving away cash to bearmen of specially marked packs. Thousands of Romanians flooded the U.S. Embassy, waving their empty packs.

At times, the Romanian fascination with Kent has alarmed some Romanians with little access to Western cigarettes. Kents are increasingly becoming a mandatory fee for well-paid doctors, who have little need for more local currency.

For some ailing Romanians, Kents can get a place at the head of a long waiting room line or buy special medical treatment.

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"Security in this world can only be mutual security," he said. "We can live together, or die together. It's either peaceful coexistence, or nonexistence."

General Chernov said the key ingredient lacking in U.S.-Soviet relations was trust, and he invited Americans to "ponder the processes and changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union."

"Serious, indeed fundamental, changes are taking place in the Soviet Union in all spheres," he said.

WORLD BRIEFS

End Is Seen in Elba Prison Standoff

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (Reuters) — A prison siege on the Italian island of Elba appeared heading to a peaceful end Monday as lawyers entered the jail to talk to six armed convicts holding 28 hostages seized nearly a week ago.

Four lawyers chosen by the rebels, who are all convicted killers, entered the cliff-top jail on the island to talk to the six about surrender conditions. The government of Prime Minister Giovanni Gorla, facing its first law and order crisis since taking office last month, told the rebels Sunday that they could expect no concessions on prison privileges unless they released the captives and stood trial for the revolt, now entering its seventh day.

The terms reflected the government's firm approach to the revolt, but a politician who has followed the negotiations at the jail said the fact that the lawyers had gone to discuss conditions with their clients was a good sign. "It is probable, possible, that the revolt will end before the day is out," a member of parliament, Edda Fagni, said.

U.S. Rights Group to Oppose Bork

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The American Civil Liberties Union announced Monday that it would oppose the nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court. The group has traditionally maintained neutrality on Supreme Court nominations, although it did oppose the 1971 nomination of Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist.

The ACLU warned that the ordinary rights of Americans would be threatened by Judge Bork and promised to wage a nationwide campaign to block the confirmation of President Ronald Reagan's "radical" nomination.

"If Robert Bork's views were to prevail," said the organization's president, Norman Dorsen, "the most critical function of the Supreme Court — the protection of individual rights — would atrophy and the system of checks and balances that protects such rights would be upset."

Seoul Reports Heavy Toll in Typhoon

SEOUL (Combined Dispatches) — Up to 32 people were reported dead or missing Monday and thousands were left homeless when heavy rains and floods linked to the typhoon designated Dinah destroyed homes and cut roads and rail lines. Earlier, the storm hit the southern Japanese island of Kyushu, killing two persons and injuring 49, the police said.

Education Ministry officials in Seoul said 2,312 schools were closed in various parts of the country because of the bad weather and dangerous traveling conditions. The Central Counter-Disaster Center in Seoul said rains and floods over the weekend caused major damage in the center and south of the country. It said many areas had yet to report the extent of damage.

The Yonhap news agency reported that 11,000 people had been left homeless by the floods and rains. Relief center officials put the number of homeless at 1,700, but said they expected that figure to rise. (AP, UPI)

Strauss Protests Kohl's Missile Offer

MUNICH (UPI) — Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian state president, said Monday that his Christian Socialist Union would boycott government meetings on nuclear arms to protest the decision of Chancellor Helmut Kohl not to modernize West Germany's Pershing-1A missiles.

Mr. Strauss, whose party has five ministers in the coalition headed by Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, has argued that the Pershings provide a deterrent against the superiority of the Soviet bloc's shorter-range missiles.

Mr. Kohl said last Wednesday that he was ready to drop plans to modernize the 72 West German-based Pershing-1A missiles in the event of a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles. The missiles are armed with U.S.-controlled nuclear warheads. Officials in Moscow and Washington said Mr. Kohl's offer would increase the likelihood of an accord.

4,000 Rally on Solidarity Anniversary

GDANSK, Poland (AP) — The police broke up a march by about 4,000 people chanting anti-government slogans Monday night on the seventh anniversary of the Gdansk accords between Communist officials and striking shipyard workers that allowed the formation of Solidarity.

The march developed after a Mass at St. Mary's Basilica attended by 10,000 to 15,000 people, among them Lech Walesa, the leader of the trade union, which is now outlawed.

Earlier, Mr. Walesa laid flowers at a monument to shipyard workers killed in 1970 riots, and an opposition spokeswoman said that the police in the southwestern city of Wroclaw had broken up a rally by about 500 Solidarity supporters.

For the Record

A lake created by a mudslide July 28 that blocked the Adda River in northern Italy has been drained, officials said Monday. The lake had threatened to break through the mudslide "dam" and devastate the Valtellina region again.

The Mozambican Army killed 136 leftist guerrillas and freed 174 civilian captives last month in rebel areas of southern Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported Monday in Lisbon. (Reuters)

Mohammed Kazeem, leader of an underground Islamic fundamentalist group in Egypt, was killed in a shootout with the police late last week, authorities said. The group, Survivors of Hell, is accused of trying to assassinate two former interior ministers and a magazine editor. (NYT)

The United Auto Workers picked Ford Motor Co. on Monday as its strike target in talks on new contracts covering 470,000 workers at Ford and General Motors that expire Sept. 14. The union is aiming to secure a "pattern" agreement that can be applied throughout the industry. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Barcelona Air Controllers to Strike

BARCELONA (AFP) — Air traffic controllers here confirmed Monday that they will strike from 0600 GMT Saturday to 0559 GMT Sunday over a pay dispute.

The controllers cover the northeastern region of Spain and the air space will particularly affect traffic to the Balearic islands.

Britain's newest rail service began commercial operations Monday along a 7.5-mile (12-kilometer) route through the former docklands of east London. The line runs from Tower Bridge to the Isle of Dogs, the north bank peninsula created by the bend in the Thames. The journey takes 18 minutes.

Canadian rail service was fully restored Monday following a five-day strike last week by 48,000 workers, but a threatened walkout by engineers in a smaller union could disrupt service again unless the government uses back-to-work legislation passed Friday to prevent the strike. (Reuters)

A new computer at the Air Traffic Control center at Nashua, New Hampshire, broke down a day after it started operating. A backup system took over immediately, the Aviation Administration said Monday. The center controls flights throughout New England and parts of the rest of the country.

Canadian Airlines International has announced a no-smoking test program on all 66 of its Boeing 737 aircraft operating in North America. The program will run from Sept. 8 through Oct. 5. (UPI)

Correction

Because of editing errors, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile of the Philippines was incorrectly described in two articles in Monday's edition as a general.

ARMS: Soviet Official Accepts U.S. Nuclear-Test Offer

U.S. Report Warns of 'Startling Gaps' in Humanities Learning

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. schools are producing students with "startling gaps in knowledge" of history and literature, teaching them how to think without giving them anything to think about, according to the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The endowment said Sunday that 68 percent of high school students questioned in a recent survey could not place the Civil War within the correct half-century.

The survey of nearly 8,000 17-year-olds found that 43 percent could not place World War I in the correct half-century, 39 percent could not do the same for the writing of the U.S. Constitution and nearly a third placed the date of Columbus' first landing in the New World after 1750.

The survey, portions of which were announced by the endowment before the scheduled release date next month, also found students ignorant of major literary figures.

In a report critical of U.S. elementary and secondary schools, the endowment chairman, Lynne V. Cheney, blamed the poor state of humanities education on several factors, including a curriculum that

emphasizes skills over knowledge, a system of teacher training that stresses teaching methods over subject matter, and textbooks that have become "an overcrowded flea market of disconnected facts."

"Usually the culprit is 'process' — the belief that we can teach our children how to think without troubling them to learn anything worth thinking about," Mrs. Cheney wrote. "In our schools today we can run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage."

The report recommended fundamental changes, including an end to the widespread system of teacher certification based on completion of college-based training programs.

It also suggested that states and school districts disband textbook selection committees and allow teachers to choose their books, a change that could lead publishers to include better material in their texts. Teachers should also be allowed to rely less on textbooks and more on original works, the report said.

The harsh message in "American Memory: A Report on the Humanities in the Nation's Public Schools" follows several years of a national education reform movement that brought more rigorous course requirements and basic skills tests for stu-

dents but dealt little with the content of courses.

"Educational reform was in the air, but the humanities were seldom a part of it," Mrs. Cheney wrote.

She urged that schools restructure their curriculum, concentrating more on mean-

"In our schools we run the danger of unwittingly proscribing our own heritage."

— Lynne V. Cheney,
*National Endowment for
the Humanities*

ingful subject matter and less on skills. While both are important, she said, schools have neglected content by overemphasizing the process of learning and skills, ranging from drawing conclusions and predicting outcomes to filling in forms.

"Perhaps the most obvious indicator of how process-driven our schools have become is the dominant role played by the Scholastic Aptitude Test," her report said. "Looming over our educational landscape

is an examination that, in its verbal component, carefully avoids assessing substantive knowledge."

The report added, "Whether test-takers have studied the Civil War, learned about Magna Carta or read 'Macbeth' are matters to which the SAT is studiously indifferent."

The report, ordered by Congress, was based on contributions by more than three dozen experts.

In writing it, Mrs. Cheney relied on the results of the National Endowment survey of 17-year-olds, 80 percent of whom were enrolled in an American history course in the spring of 1986 when they took the multiple-choice test.

The students' lack of knowledge about literature was equally disturbing, the endowment report said. It said 84 percent could not identify Dostoevsky as the author of "Crime and Punishment" and 67 percent could not say in what region of the United States William Faulkner set his novels.

Nearly two-thirds could not identify Chaucer as the writer of "The Canterbury Tales," 60 percent could not name Walt Whitman as the American poet who wrote "Leaves of Grass," and most were unfamiliar

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studies were highly influential: In 1954 the Supreme Court, in its school desegregation decision, cited the studies as evidence that segregation was harmful to blacks. Some researchers see the findings as indicating that black children start life with a handicap in racial self-esteem. "Black children get messages of inferiority from all sides," Mr. Clark said in an interview at the meeting.

The new studies also assessed whether an intervention might improve racial pride. After testing the children, the psychologists spent

"We've tried to hide the damage racism does to black children, but the damage is there, and will continue as long as racism continues."

— Kenneth B. Clark, psychology professor

half an hour with the children trying to alter their attitudes. For example, they praised the children who had chosen black dolls, and ignored those who chose white dolls. And the children who chose the black dolls were asked to say their dolls had traits such as being pretty, nice and smart.

"Moreover," she added, "some studies suggest that racial pride tends to increase through childhood, and crystallize at about the junior high school level."

The findings of the two studies, one conducted in the United States and the other in Trinidad, were presented in papers read at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association in New York City. The annual meeting ends Tuesday.

In the studies, preschool-age black and white children were shown black and white Cabbage Patch dolls identical except for their color. The children were asked which they preferred — which doll they wanted to be, which was "bad" or "nice" and which was a "nice color" — and which they would like to have.

In the United States study, two-thirds of the black children preferred the white dolls, a response the researchers interpreted as indicating low racial self-esteem.

In the Trinidadian study, 85 percent of light-skinned black children preferred the white doll, and 64 percent of dark-skinned black children.

In both studies, a minority of white children chose black dolls. But the psychologists did not necessarily interpret their choices as indicating low racial self-esteem. They did not elaborate.

The findings duplicate those from studies performed by the Clarks in the 1940s, which used the identical procedure, and found that about two-thirds of black children preferred white dolls. The Clark

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Brazil Army Assails New Constitution

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In their most direct intervention in politics since civilian rule returned 30 months ago, the Brazilian armed forces have strongly criticized the latest draft of a new constitution being prepared by a special assembly for a final vote later this year.

After talking with the heads of the navy and air force, the army minister, General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, asserted that the 559-member constitutional assembly that was being controlled by a minority was ignoring the views of government leaders and the majority of Brazilians.

The attack on the assembly, which was chosen in nationwide elections in November 1986, is expected to increase the tensions that have accompanied the drafting of the constitution over the last seven months. It also confirmed that the armed forces still view themselves as the final arbiters in politics.

General Goncalves complained specifically that the assembly would set the stage for future instability if it went ahead with its plan to weaken the power of the president by creating the post of prime minister. He also opposed a plan to redefine the role of the armed forces and to grant an amnesty to dismissed military personnel.

The general's words were quoted differently by several newspapers, but the political message behind all the versions was clear:

"The political will of the people and the government is not being headed by the assembly," O Estado do Sáo Paulo quoted him as saying. "The majority of the people are moderate and the assembly is being manipulated by a small group of the radical left."

The Rio de Janeiro daily, Jornal do Brasil, also quoted General Goncalves as describing the current draft as "unacceptable," while A Gazeta Mercantil added that the general warned the assembly to retain a presidential system of government "so you gentlemen will have to pay for the consequences."

While his remarks sent shock waves through Brazil, they do not mean there will be a direct clash between the military and civilians. Since March 1985, when he became Brazil's first civilian president in 21 years, President José Sarney has wooed the armed forces and has been able to count on their support in a succession of political crises.



6 KILLED IN BOSTON FAMILY DISPUTE — A police officer helping evacuate a child from the rear of a house in Boston's Dorchester section, where a man killed six persons, including himself and four relatives. The killer, Minh Le, 23, was said to be retaliating against family members who accused him of stealing money four years ago.

Pope and Jews to Meet Tuesday

Session Will Focus on Israel, Holocaust and Other Issues

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of the most remarkable meetings in the often tortured history of Roman Catholic and Jewish relations is to take place Tuesday at the summer residence of Pope John Paul II in Castel Gandolfo outside Rome.

If matters go according to plan, the pope will sit down for an hour and a half with a delegation of nine Jewish leaders and thrash out such issues as the Holocaust, diplomatic recognition of Israel, anti-Semitism and, probably, the event that sparked the meeting: John Paul's audience June 25 with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

No one is expecting any dramatic breakthrough.

"What is going to happen is likely to happen in the heart more than anywhere else," said Dr. Eugene J. Fisher, the executive secretary of the Catholic-Jewish relations of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, in the United States, who will be a delegate to the meeting.

But the singular fact that such a conversation is taking place has captured the imagination of both Catholics and Jews.

SHIP: The Santa Maria Sets Its Sails

(Continued from Page 1) cost an estimated \$1.5 million, measures 146 feet (44 meters). It weighs more than 600 tons and is built of nine kinds of Mexican tropical wood, including mahogany, in contrast to the original Santa Maria, which was made of temperate zone woods such as oak, cedar and pine.

Some traces of the late 20th century have crept aboard. In place of the traditional ship's galley is a modern kitchen with gas range, and there are bathrooms with running water and other conveniences of contemporary plumbing. Below the main deck there is also an engine room and motor capable of propelling the ship at five knots. But Mr. Alzar said the system would not be used except to get in and out of ports and in case of an emergency.

Vanunu Is Named For Nobel Award

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service

OSLO — Mordechai Vanunu, a former nuclear technician who is on trial in Israel on charges of betraying atomic secrets, has been nominated for the 1988 Nobel Peace Prize, sources at the Nobel institute said Monday.

"Vanunu has been nominated, but I cannot tell you who put his name forward," a source at the Oslo-based institute said.

The nomination list also includes President Kurt Waldheim of Austria, shunned by some countries because of allegations by Jewish groups that he was involved in war crimes during World War II.

"This is the first time as far as anyone knows that this kind of discussion between representatives of the Jews and the supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church is taking place Tuesday in this sort of a setting," said Henry Siegman, executive director of the American Jewish Congress. Mr. Siegman has taken part in the major Jewish conversations with Vatican officials since their formal beginnings in 1969.

There has been some division among the Jewish leaders regarding this meeting. The conflict has been not so much over such issues as anti-Semitism, Israel or the other topics to be discussed but rather how firm or flexible an approach they should take toward the Vatican following the outcry over the Pope's audience with Mr. Waldheim. In World War II, Mr. Waldheim served in a German Army unit that has been implicated in the deportation of Jews from Greece.

Officials had worried that the Waldheim issue could imperil a largely ceremonial meeting between the pope and American Jews in Miami on Sept. 11.

The Jewish leaders say they have been assured that Tuesday's meeting will give and take, but several acknowledged nervousness that, at the last minute, it could be turned into a formal audience, restricted to exchanging prepared remarks. In that event, Jewish officials who have taken a tougher stance toward dealings with the Vatican may decide not to attend.

But some who will, such as Rabbi Alexander M. Schindler, president of Reform Judaism's Union of American Hebrew Congregations, believe that, whatever troublesome incidents may take place, Jews and Catholics must talk to each other and try to repair their relationship.

Except for diplomatic sessions between John Paul and Israeli leaders, previous papal audiences with Jewish spokesmen have consisted of formal exchanges of remarks, with little opportunity for discussion. Mr. Fisher said. This time, both sides agreed last week, "a conversation" will take place, which will be a more in-depth discussion of many of the issues on agenda.

"The Pope is involving himself in the dialogue," said Mr. Siegman. "It's a dramatic departure and it raises the relations with Jews and Judaism to a level it was never able to assume before."

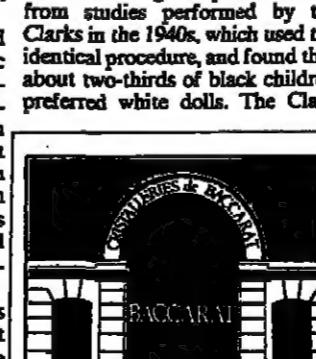
It will not, though, be a far-for-all Monday, the Jewish representatives met with Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Cardinal Johannes Willemse, president of the Vatican's Commission for Religious Relations With Judaism. That meeting involved a more in-depth discussion of many of the issues on agenda.

"Then we are going to fulfill the dream of Columbus, the one that he was never able to fulfill himself," Mr. Alzar vowed. "When he left Spain, he was bound for Ceylon, and that's where we'll be heading. Of course, we know it by another name today: Japan."

Construction of the Nina and the Pinta is scheduled to begin early next year. When finished, they will join the Santa Maria, and the three ships will sail with a crew totaling 87, the same as that of Columbus, as floating museums on goodwill missions.

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For a War on Drugs

Whatever happened to the drug crisis? Last summer it seized America's attention, stirring a lifeless political campaign. Then it passed on, eclipsed by AIDS, the Iran contra scandal and air safety. Yet the need for coherent policy endures, beyond public relations spasms. Achieving such policy requires refining outrage into a recognition that there is no simple answer, no single war; each drug poses its own issues.

Americans have used drugs for a century, but the nation has never reached a consensus on what to do about it. Heroin and cocaine came under federal control in 1914, marijuana in the 1930s. In the 1960s, Washington stiffened enforcement even as some drugs gained broad acceptance.

Some 60 million Americans have tried marijuana, while some 25 million use it with regularity. The figures for cocaine are 20 million and 5 million. The image of low-life drug abusers, monkeys on their backs, survives mostly with the half million on heroin and new thousands on crack.

Drug-abusing Americans pay perhaps \$10 billion a year for their habit. Drugs probably drain away another \$60 billion in crime, health problems and lost productivity. Yet the country spends barely \$7 billion on enforcement, education and rehabilitation. Even determined enforcers admit that they are overwhelmed. Demand may never be extinguished but it can be diminished. The way to start is to distinguish among drugs.

Heroin presents the clearest opportunity. Nearly all heroin addicts eventually will try to quit as they weary of committing crimes or otherwise finding \$100 a day to finance the habit. Methadone, an inexpensive drug, effectively blocks the heroin craving while allowing the addict to function normally. It is distributed through hospital clinics, but most programs are severely oversubscribed, especially as AIDS fears grow and police increase pressure on drug dealers. Addicts arriving for help are put on waiting lists.

The case for rapidly expanding methadone programs is clear. Some drug therapists resist, arguing that methadone only substitutes one drug for another; they say psychotherapy offers the chance for cure. Yet because the drug-free programs are residential, their capacity is hard to expand; neighborhood object. New York City's programs can accommodate only 3,000 at a time.

Methadone clinics, operating on an outpatient basis, serve 30,000 in New York and could be expanded readily. And the success rates for methadone are better than for psychotherapy. What stands in the way are rules that require counseling and other social services for the methadone addicts — rules imposed as a sop to supporters of drug-free therapy. Relaxing these rules would cost little and might yield an enormous payoff.

Marijuana plants are vulnerable to aerial spraying; processed pot remains bulky to ship. Thus crackdowns on foreign supply may have more effect than on cocaine, more easily smuggled. Marijuana use appears stable. The most dramatic effect of disrupting foreign supply has been to raise the price and promote domestic production. U.S. growers now more than meet the demand.

Meanwhile, the health risks of marijuana seem mild compared with the effects of tobacco and alcohol, and public tolerance remains widespread. Eleven states have reduced possession of an ounce or less to a

ticketable offense. Alaska's courts have in effect legalized growing marijuana at home for personal use, and there is support for laws to do the same in some other states.

Nevertheless, law enforcement devotes heavy resources to fighting marijuana. Some authorities propose to legalize and regulate marijuana and tax its use. Short of legalization, further decriminalizing marijuana could free law enforcement resources to fight the much bigger menace — cocaine.

While marijuana grows all across America, the coca bush thrives only in the high Andes. No domestic production can offset disruption of the foreign crop. The best way to contain cocaine is to obstruct access and drive up the street price.

Because cocaine is easily hidden in small spaces, smugglers are better stopped at the source than at the border. Spraying might eradicate much of the crop, but the search for a selectively effective spray remains hung up by insurance liability. One company may have developed such a spray but fears damage suits like those over Agent Orange. Official attention is needed.

Meanwhile, Washington has demonstrated that much can be done short of spraying. Last year it equipped and advised Bolivian troops who destroyed cocaine laboratories in Operation Blast Furnace. That put enough pressure on the traffickers to disrupt the local coca market and send farmers looking for other crops. In Bolivia and elsewhere, leaders who once quietly welcomed a flood of narco dollars now consider cocaine a threat to their own societies.

The State Department is reluctant to repeat Blast Furnace. Even when invited, descending American helicopters offend Latin sensitivities. Corruption and politics further limit crop eradication. Violent *narcoterrorists* intimidate Colombia's judiciary.

In Peru the pursuit of coca traffickers was suspended because the government had lost control of drug production areas to the Shining Path guerrillas. Yet persistence remains important: Peru has now resumed the fight with an aggressive new campaign against drug laboratories, using U.S. helicopters.

American police, meanwhile, are learning that it is possible to make progress on the demand side as well as on the supply side. Massive arrests and seizures of customer cars disrupt outdoor drug markets. Concentrated assaults on crack laboratory-supermarkets can be effective. For a government willing to commit the resources, the new police strategies are genuinely promising.

Congressional debate has focused on ideas like a cabinet-level "drug czar" to coordinate the federal effort. Such a czar would be, at best, just another cabinet officer running just another inter-agency concoction, with little ability to force priorities or decide disagreements among his peers. Only the president has that power, and before he uses it he will have to decide on an impassioned vow.

Mr. Reagan offers impassioned vows but no strategy. After promoting and signing a bill that would add \$1.7 billion to fight drug abuse, he called for cutbacks of \$900 million.

Expand treatment for heroin addiction; further decriminalize marijuana; mount an all-out assault on cocaine, with disruption of supply abroad and police attacks on users — those are the outlines of a plausible drug policy. What is lacking is the will to pursue it.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It Should Be a Crime

Suppose a person who knows that he has the AIDS virus persists in having sexual contact with others, thereby threatening their lives. Should that be a crime? If so, is it enough that the second person has been put at risk, or must there be actual transmission of the virus for the crime to occur? If risk is the triggering element, and to some extent lack of warning, should the law distinguish between homosexual contacts, in which the risk is known to be great, and heterosexual, in which it is not? And if AIDS is transmitted, what of civil liability?

These complex issues are beginning to arise in courts and legislatures. The Soviet Union has announced that a person with the virus who continues to have sexual contacts faces up to five years in jail; the price rises to eight years if the virus is transmitted. An American might think this is boot-hell law that could never happen in his country: Americans care too much for civil liberties. There is the further tempting thought that some of the people who would surely favor such a law are among the Soviet system's most vociferous critics.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Forests Before, Deserts After

Forests, it is said, precede mankind. Deserts follow. It seems to be no accident that the fallen columns and broken statues of past civilizations often lie on devastated ground. The ruined cities of North Africa, once flowing with wheat and olive oil, now stagnant in the sand; the bare hills of Attica, mown by Plato as "skeltons" of what they had been; the Muwu desert of Inner Mongolia that overlooks the lush pastureland, alive with deer, that Genghis Khan chose for his tomb — all testify to the truth that when the land is overexploited, everything else collapses. No

— The Observer (London).

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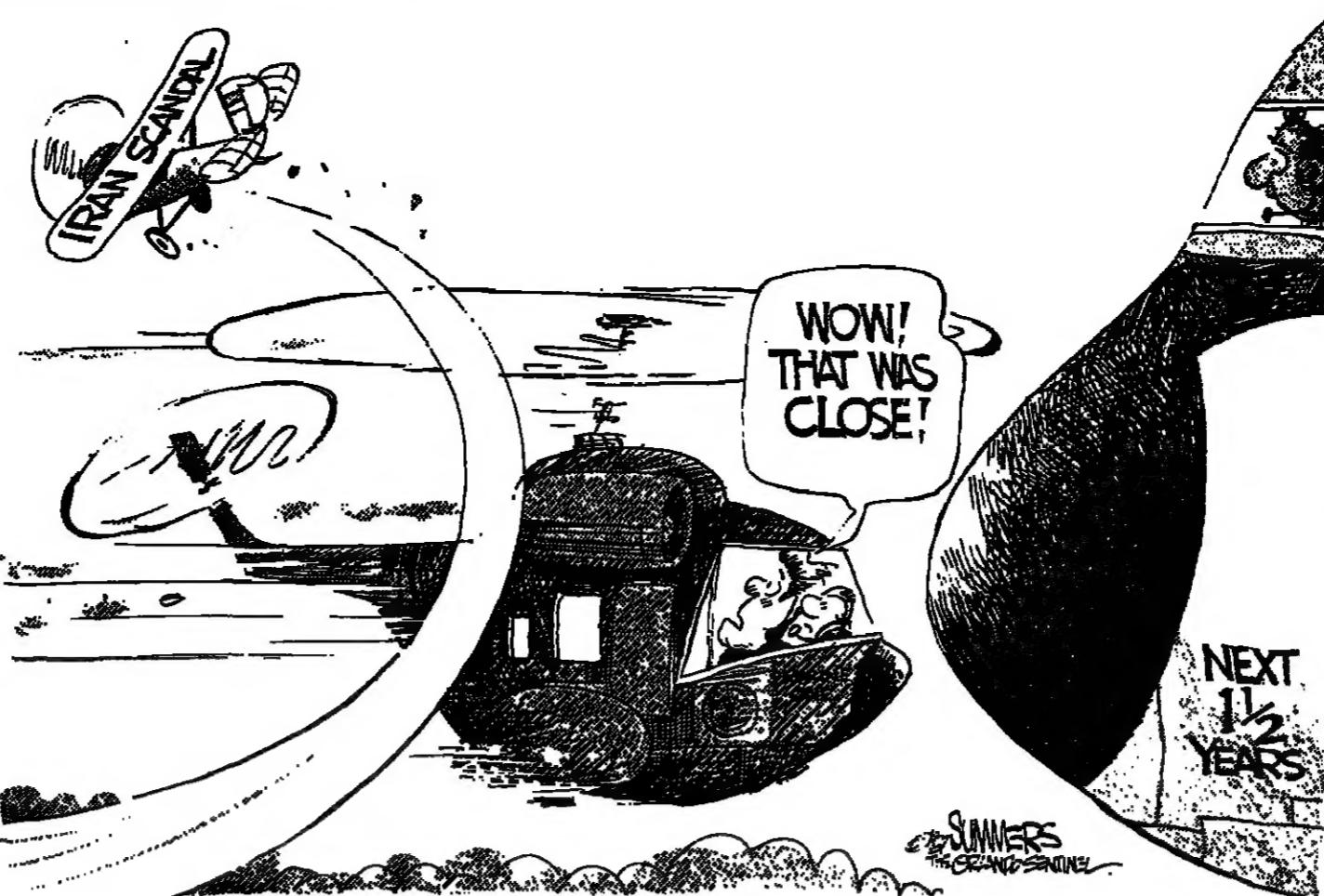
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Idea for 1988: A Natural U.S.-Soviet Partnership

By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber

This is the second of two articles.

PARIS — In 1962 I visited Washington at the invitation of John Kennedy. He was extremely cordial, and displayed his famous open-mindedness by mentioning a range of subjects he suggested we could discuss, today and tomorrow — and then asked me, kindly, what order I preferred.

I took a deep breath and gambled on the intelligence of the man. I told him I thought my idea would be to propose to talk about Vietnam.

He showed surprise. He mentioned the continuous tension with the Soviets since the Cuban crisis, and the expansionist potential of China. He continued with the sensitive question of the balance of forces in Europe, and specifically of the necessary, if ominous, rearming of West Germany.

That was the end of 1962. Vietnam was not a flashing red light in the war rooms of the world. But, having gone through that agony, we in Paris knew that an explosive danger lay in the shadowy escalation of the U.S. military expedition into the swamps of Vietnam. We imagined with horror the profound consequences of this new "march of folly," following our own path and leading also to humiliation and defeat — only in much larger dimensions, both in the world and at home.

I reported that to President Kennedy as the simple message of my visit. He listened, at first in disbelief, then with decent interest. He called Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and made an appointment for me the next day.

To my surprise, the session with Mr. McNamara was disappointing. He listened carefully, then said: "It is not conceivable that an American force in Vietnam would meet, as you imagine, the sad fate of the French Army. It is not a question of bravery but of technology. We have

something your generals did not have: thousands of helicopters. We can saturate the skies in Vietnam, if we happen to be so overwhelmed."

I returned to Mr. Kennedy with increased fears and he asked his brother Robert to monitor this problem and to keep in touch with me in Paris. But then came Dallas. Lyndon Johnson felt the joy of being a commander in chief in the pursuit of military victory. The rest is history.

A vision, today as yesterday, is nothing, only a nice dream, unless it is supported by a coherent prospect for carrying it out.

Such was the radically innovative and very simple plan by Jean Monnet that built Europe. Such was the remarkable Marshall Plan. Such was Pierre Mendès-France's making of peace in Vietnam in 30 days. Such was John Kennedy's simplest and most effective of all plans: to light the flame of youth, giving it a real appetite, a joyful impetus, to create and master the future.

Taking our world as it is now, more diverse and complicated than ever before, we must decide that the plan for the future will be most likely to be understood and made to work if it is of utmost simplicity. I have two suggestions.

The hostile relationship between the two Americas — the intellectual and the military — must cease, at all costs. There is no basis for conflict. The defense of America will rest on America's brain power. No more, no less.

When the Soviets gave Syria their most modern surface-to-air missiles to cancel the superiority of Israel's air force, what did the Israelis do? They took state-of-the-art computer technology and trained their pilots, day and night. On the screens

of flight simulators the pilots reviewed again and again the whole Bekaa Valley, from all angles, at all hours of the day. It was real innovation — and an act of faith in science and education, in knowledge as the supreme resource.

On the day of the raid, when most of the Israeli squadron was at stake, its target was nothing less than the capability of the Warsaw Pact against the latest in Western computing art and excellence in human expertise. In 35 minutes all the SAM batteries lay destroyed. All the computerized fighter-bombers had returned home. The universe of the military, around the planet, had changed.

We must assume that the Russians have come to the same conclusion: True security is higher knowledge, far from the blind and ruinous accumulation of sterile hardware. This fits their vital need to rebuild an obsolete economy by transferring a large portion of resources and brains, monopolized by the military, to the creative part of Soviet society, while continuing a massive buildup of the learning system. "New knowledge is now the only source of true economic power," says Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. It is also the only source of true security.

From this common need could come the birth of an era. The need points to a natural partnership. Sharing open research labs with the Soviets could do more than anything — and much faster than arms talks — to change U.S.-Soviet hostility into a joint competition of trained brains in the knowledge revolution that is transforming the world economy.

Too simple to be realized? That was what people said to Jean Monnet and Pierre Mendès-France.

The writer is chairman of the International Committee of Carnegie-Mellon University and a former French cabinet member. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

The U.S.-Japanese Relationship Needs Rethinking

By John H. Makin

WASHINGTON — When members of Congress return to Washington this month, they will face several decisions that could determine the future of economic and strategic relations with America's most important Pacific ally, Japan. We can only hope that the vacation has cooled the fires fanned by the illegal sale of Toshiba Machine Co. of military technology to the Soviet Union.

There are many possible interpretations of the intense reaction to Toshiba's \$17 million sale, which by enabling the Soviet Union to produce a quieter submarine could require the United States to spend billions to upgrade its anti-submarine forces.

At the heart of congressional anger, though, is the very real frustrations of unending economic and military competition abroad, heightened by budget constraints at home. America sees itself battling Japan on the economic front and the Soviet Union on the military front, a fight neatly symbolized by the Toshiba diversion.

America relies on a high-tech military that seeks to deliver maximum deterrence for the dollar. The Toshiba

case provided a stunning reminder that the knowledge critical to maintaining a technological edge always leaks out. If \$17 million worth of technology, purchased straight from the Toshiba catalog, can lead to multi-billion-dollar losses in strategic advantage, how effective can a defense strategy be that relies on a constantly applying technological advantage?

And there is more to Congress's hostile explosion. Outside its halls, a broad transformation of the American view of Japan is under way.

An article by Karel G. van Wolferen entitled "The Japan Problem," published last winter in the journal *Foreign Affairs*, signified the end of a mostly indulgent characterization of Japan that had prevailed for years.

Mr. van Wolferen, a Dutch journalist who has lived in Japan for many years, characterized Japan as having difficulty dealing cynically with foreigners, telling them through "buffers" — people responsible only for smoothing contacts with foreigners — precisely what they wanted to hear. Yet the "buffers," Mr.

Japan is no longer viewed as a docile client state. Now that Japan is a major economic threat — and that some of its greatest weapons are perceived to be cultural traditions like "buying Japanese" and saving money fanatically — Japanese culture has been transformed into a threat. Revelation of the Toshiba sale amounted to a devastating confirmation of this darker view of Japan.

America's increased alienation from its erstwhile ally has not gone unnoticed in Japan. Masahiko Ishizuka warns in the *Japan Economic Journal* that "as long as Japan lacks its own grand strategy — in terms of defense, economics and other matters — for the survival of its own nation and the whole world, it will continue to be pushed around by the United States."

The relationship between Japan and America is stuck at a dangerous pre-adolescent phase, based on outdated stereotypes and perceptions.

Japan must consider whether it can remain both a major economic power and a minor military power. It must either accept the inevitable loss of national identity that partnership in a world economic and political system implies, or risk being treated as an outcast among advanced nations.

The United States must decide what it expects from Japan; it must realize that it cannot dictate terms or simply "send a bill" to Japan for defense, and must begin to discuss these subjects calmly with Japan. Otherwise the two countries are headed for a critical breakdown.

The writer is co-director of a study on U.S. relations with Pacific basin countries sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the University of Washington in Seattle. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

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The writer is co-director of a study on U.S. relations with Pacific basin countries sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research and the University of Washington in Seattle. He contributed this comment

OPINION

AIDS: Yesterday's Victims Will Also Be Tomorrow's

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Here is the quarrel going on, much of it beneath the surface, having to do with AIDS. At first, the disease was isolated as having two highly identifiable target groups, male homosexuals and intravenous drug users. Publicity was given to the dangers of certain kinds of sex and to the use of needles that might be contaminated. The result of this publicity has not, according to preliminary evidence, done much to slow the use of dirty needles. The homosexual community, on the other hand, has made considerable strides in self-regulation. The bathhouses in San Francisco, for instance, have been closed, and whereas the infected population was doubling every 12 months, as of a year ago that period appears to have stretched to 20 months — a step in the right direction.

But along the way, the fear of the disease and its increasing incidence among women and children gave rise to the assumption that it should be considered to be a general epidemic, from which only the monogamous, non-drug-using, non-hospital-working minority was entirely safe. Although one cannot and should not conclude that these general fear alarms were cynical, it is true that they served particular purposes.

One such purpose, obviously, is the call for federal funding. There are those (I am one of them) who believe the federal government is properly called upon to fund research into any disease, no matter how particularized its victims. If an epidemic were to break out that afflicted only Scandinavian sun-worshippers, remedies are properly investigated by government funding. But it is correct that much of the public takes the position that if homosexuals desire to continue to live promiscuously, then they should suffer the consequences of doing so, and that if drug users persist in using dirty needles, let them die a dirty death. Accordingly, it was in the political interest of the two standard victim groups to universalize AIDS: AIDS will get YOU if you don't watch out.

A second reason for considering the virus to be universal had to do with the desire of the victim groups to make themselves anonymous. When a death occurs among young or middle-aged men, and AIDS is given as the cause of death, the public presumption has been that the deceased was an active homosexual or a drug user. It would soothe many people under tension if AIDS deaths were accepted as saying nothing about the sexual life of the deceased.

But there is recent evidence that the disease remains highly discriminatory. Robert Schoer of the Los Angeles Times has written a series that accumulates evidence that AIDS is very, very rare in the United States. Some scientific groups have come to the same conclusions. They do not tell heterosexual cou-



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Don't Mix Trade, Defense

Regarding the column "U.S. Japan: An Alliance in Question" (July 23) by William Finan and Richard Samuels:

The mutual security treaty between Japan and the United States is intended to keep the peace of the Pacific Ocean and to prevent any Soviet invasion of the area. We believe this treaty has contributed to the peace of the Far East.

To play a substantial role in maintaining the prosperity of the Western countries, Japan has increased its defense budget every year, in spite of the huge government deficit. Japan's defense budget thus has become the seventh largest in the world. Obviously we are not getting a free ride.

We have trade problems with the United States, but America has the same kind of problems with its European allies. Even with these problems the United States and the European countries have kept NATO alive. This is because they distinguish trade problems from the military alliance. Why is this not true of Japan and the United States?

JUNICHI KATO,
North Ryde, Australia.

The Will Must Be There

Regarding "Prosperity Makes Democracy Inescapable" (Aug. 26):

John Kenneth Galbraith argues, as a deterministic economist should, that industrialization makes democracy inevitable. It could be pointed out that democracy arose in America with small farmers; and has industrialization in East Germany led to democracy?

Thucydides on the EC

With reference to the recent activities of the European Community as reported in your pages, may I be permitted to quote Thucydides, 5th century B.C.?

The EC appears to have "a diet composed of various races, in which every state possesses an equal vote, and each presses its own ends, a condition of things which generally results in no action at all. The great wish of some is to avenge themselves on some particular enemy, the great wish of others to save their own pocket. Slow in assembling, they devote a very small fraction of the time to consideration of any public object, most of it to the prosecution of their own objects. Meanwhile each facies that it will come of his neglect, that it is the business of somebody else to look after this or that for him; and so, by the same notion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays."

A.L. HILLIARD,
Graz, Austria.

Citizenship First, Not Race

Social attitudes and cultural inheritance are also fundamental determinants. The ability to sacrifice ideals and interests for the public good is essential for the democratic process: Let the vote of the majority — even a majority of only one — be the deciding factor.

Values and attitudes are crucial. No one likes dictators, but in places like Iran, one dictator is often replaced by another. Stalin followed Lenin and the czars. You may resist a current dictator, but a modified copy often follows.

HERBERT MAZA,
Aix-en-Provence, France.

Dancing Isn't What It Was

Regarding "A Merengue of Memories" (Aug. 15) strikes a chord. In the past two years I have given fairly large parties to celebrate our golden wedding anniversary, our daughter's 50th birthday, and so, by the same notion being entertained by all separately, the common cause imperceptibly decays."

REGINALD HERBOLD GREEN,
Lewes, England.

years to well past 80, it was the older guests who enjoyed dancing most. The 20- and 30-year-olds sat and talked and missed so much. They will not even have dancers' nostalgia later in life.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER,
Zurich.

Still Groovin' on the '60s

The generations that have come of age since World War II are basically no different from their mothers and fathers, except that they have more money and are, if possible, even less thoughtful.

If Judith Sims doesn't prove the point in her column, "The '60s Again? The Sooner the Better!" (Aug. 4), she certainly offers nothing to refute it. But I must thank her for laying bare the substance behind the myth that has arrested our generation at the stage of adolescence.

Thanks for telling us how great and goofy the street life was in '67 and how groovy the music was. The only problem is, I have aunts and parents just as moon-eyed about the music and dances and street scenes of their college days. Every one revels in those special years.

I suspect that something special was happening in America in 1967 and 1968, but no one has quite put a finger on it. The writer did not come close. She was not talking about the '60s, really; she was talking about herself. It is an appeal to status through affiliation, much like name-dropping. That so many of us, 20 years later, and with hair beginning to gray, do the same proves only that we have not yet come to terms with our adolescence.

GEORGE GOODE,
Athens.

For the 'Fuss-Getter-Uppers' Of Small Town Journalism

By Eleanor Randolph

WASHINGTON — When big-time city reporters write a nasty story in America, they get sued, buried in mail or, more often, snubbed with an occasional cold shoulder. But if those of us who work for large institutions think we are on the front line because we write about kings, candidates and presidents, we can think again. The real front soldiers in this business are people like Jim Johnson, editor of the *Metro News* in

MEANWHILE

Chickasaw, Alabama, and Debbie Chaney Montgomery, editor of *The Yazoo Herald* in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Mr. Johnson's weekly newspaper was investigating the business activities of a state representative, J.E. Turner, when the two ran into each other at a board meeting a few weeks ago. No polite but frozen grin from old J.E. No, the politician walked over to the newspaperman and slugged him in the face because, as Representative Turner put it, he "just got mad" at Jim Johnson's particular brand of journalism.

When Mrs. Montgomery started investigating hometown officials who illegally used taxpayers' money to pave their driveways and patios, her reception was anything but cordial. After she took a photograph of work crews, a county worker this summer sprayed her from behind with birdshot.

The examples of small town editors in America whose readers do more than write letters are legion. Ken Foreberry, former owner of the *McCormick (South Carolina) Messenger*, found that after he investigated the sheriff, his car was "eggged," tacks were spread in his driveway and explosive devices were detonated near his home. He told Publishers' *Auxiliary*, a newspaper for smaller newspapers, that he is "much relieved" since selling the *Messenger* and taking a job with the state Department of Mental Health.

Woody Hunter, publisher of the *Brandon (Vermont) Review*, is suing the town's police chief for harassment, asking for \$100,000. After Mr. Hunter published a poll and a story critical of the police, he suddenly became the subject of a criminal investigation. When a judge ordered Mr. Hunter's secret police file opened last week, it revealed that the police also had tried to set him up for prosecution as a child molester.

"It shows how sick these town officials are," said Mr. Hunter.

The pursuit of truth is never easy, and I do not know whether these newspapers were on the right track. I do know that as a paper gets larger and the city gets larger, there is more distance between reader and writer. In a small town, the editor and his or her subject sat lunch a few yards apart at the same coffee shop. Facing reader disapproval at such

close range has encouraged many other editors of the 7,600 weeklies in the United States stick to weddings and high school humor society awards. Several academics studying grass-roots editing have found that the image of the tough-nosed editor facing off against the community's wayward establishment is going the way of the typewriter.

The editor of one Florida weekly has said that he only prints good news because that is what his readers want. To print bad news is to lose money in most cases. Advertisers get nervous, and readers call their friends to engineer a boycott. The county commissioner whose kickback scheme is revealed on the front page is the same one who has control over where to place the legal ads.

Some editors harbor a secret sympathy for the newspaper owner in "Jaws" who decides that since the shark has eaten only one person, "I don't think it would be in the public interest to spread this around." So the small town editors who do take chances are leagues ahead when it comes to journalistic bravery.

An investigative reporter in the big city knows that if he goes to jail over a story, the terrible toll may be that he is famous for life. Maybe they will make a movie about him or give him a Pulitzer, but maybe they should not. The real human and journalistic drama is in the place where the sheriff loiters behind the editor's car, waiting for the parking meter to click into the red.

The *Yazoo* editor, Debbie Montgomery, got a little relief from the stresses of hometown editorship recently when the country's newscasters gave her a moment of publicity. After the cameras have moved elsewhere, however, she continues to work in Yazoo City.

For her, the story still isn't over, especially when the county worker who is charged with shooting her goes before the judge. It turns out this is the same judge Mrs. Montgomery attacked in a recent editorial, saying he had handed down too light a sentence in a drug trial.

"I don't give a damn who you are," she told me. "If you're doing something wrong, I'm going to write about it."

A few days ago a woman walked into the *Yazoo* newspaper office, leaned over Mrs. Montgomery's desk and hissed that the 26-year-old editor was a "fuss-getter-upper." For Mrs. Montgomery and her peers this should be the ultimate compliment.

Washington Post Writers Group.

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Dr. Jürgen Heraeus
Chairman
Heraeus Edelmetalle GmbH
Hanau, West Germany



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Magazine Accuses U.S. Of False Allegations on 'Yellow Rain' Warfare

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Six years after the Reagan administration accused the Soviet bloc of having used chemical weapons in Southeast Asia, an article in Foreign Policy magazine says that fresh evidence obtained by government experts shows that the allegations were erroneous.

The investigators said the yellow material suspected of having been sprayed on the victims by military aircraft was actually made up almost entirely of pollen dropped by honeybees.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. first raised the issue of Soviet use of chemical weapons, nicknamed "yellow rain," in a speech in West Berlin in September 1981.

Mr. Haig contended that the alleged use of trichothecene mycotoxins against rebel forces and refugees in Laos and Cambodia violated international agreements governing chemical warfare.

But an account in the fall edition of Foreign Policy, released Sunday, accuses the administration of having rushed to judgment against the Soviet bloc.

The article says the administration bypassed high-level scientific advice available to it and instead "chose to pursue a strategy of maximum public impact."

Entitled "Yellow Rain: The Story Collapses," the article was written by Julian Robinson of the University of Sussex, Jeanne Guillemin of Boston College and Matthew Meseleson of Harvard University. The account is based largely on recently declassified documents.

Private researchers have disputed the administration's allegations for years, but the Foreign Policy account says flaws in Mr. Haig's original theory have been uncovered by government experts who visited the area at the end of 1983.

A report on yellow rain submitted by Mr. Haig in 1982 said that interviews with refugees and soldiers who claimed to have witnessed chemical warfare attacks had revealed that many were suffering from symptoms associated with exposure to toxins.

But the government experts sent

to the area for further investigations found that only 5 of 217 such witnesses had become ill, the report said.

In another case, five patients at a Cambodian hospital who claimed to have been victims of chemical attacks were actually found by the U.S. experts to have been suffering from "battle fatigue, smoke inhalation, heat stress or a combination of these effects."

The State Department said Monday that it stands by its contention that the Soviet bloc has used chemical weapons in Asia. A spokeswoman, Phyllis Oakley, said that the administration "has no reason to change its earlier conclusions."

Mrs. Oakley said that when the administration publicly addressed this question in 1981, the issue had been under intense U.S. government study for half a decade. She acknowledged that reports of chemical warfare in Asia have subsided in recent years.

Richard R. Burt, a senior official who urged Mr. Haig to go public with the allegation, said he thought at the time that the evidence was persuasive.

"I wanted to get the story out and stop the killing," said Mr. Burt, now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, in an interview with The Washington Post. "There are people in government who...

(Continued from Page 1)

stated whether the lift is still attached to the winding rope," General said in a statement.

Company officials said a depth indicator stopped when the elevator was about 2,700 feet (820 meters) underground. They said the missing miners were presumed to be at the intermediate pump station at 2,100 feet, or in various excavations at the bottom of the shaft, which is 4,100 feet deep.

"All rescue operations are at present focused on reaching the pump station and the lift in the shaft to locate survivors," a company spokesman said before the bodies and survivors were found at the pump station. He added that rescue attempts had been hampered by damaged metal.

Cyril Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, said the union was investigating the accident's cause.

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MINE: Blast Traps 64 as South African Strikers Return

(Continued from Page 1)

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strike on Tuesday. The police said the strike could disrupt traffic, because 15 percent of Seoul commuters use taxis, and might spark violence between striking drivers and more than 24,000 owner-drivers who are expected to keep working.

Politicians also want a new constitution because at this moment each side believes it can win an election, one Western diplomat said.

"Both sides want to play the game," the diplomat said, "so they have to agree on the rules."

Other features of the draft constitution include the following:

• A pledge of military neutrality in politics, as the opposition demanded; but the pledge is not spelled out in the preamble, a concession to the ruling party.

• A single five-year term for the president, with no vice president.

More than 800 miners, most of them black, died in accidents in South African mines last year.

The strike against the country's vital mining industry resulted in some improved benefits for families of workers killed in accidents, but the miners did not win the danger pay they had sought.

Asked about this danger, Prince Mohammed said that no such attempts have occurred, not even since the Saudi and Iranian rulers began trading charges over the violence at Mecca on July 31.

Since the violence, the Saudi royal family has adopted a stiffer attitude toward Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's revolutionary Islamic government. Although the Mecca outrage has been King Fahd's main concern, his government's toughened policy also has coincided with the increased risk of military conflict.

The preamble does not pay homage to civilians killed by soldiers during a 1980 uprising in Kwangju; the ruling party had opposed such a reference.

The government dropped its insistence that presidential candidates reside in Korea five years prior to an election, which would have eliminated the opposition leader Kim Dae Jung as a candidate.

Politicians now hope that a National Assembly committee can draft exact language by Sept. 10, paving the way for quick parliamentary approval and a referendum in early October. That would allow presidential elections in mid-December.

The Shīte minority, estimated to number more than 150,000 in the Eastern Province, which has a pop-

ulation of 1.5 million, has been cited in the past as a source of potential unrest or sedition as the conflict with Iran grows. Violent riots broke out in the area in late 1979 after the Great Mosque of Mecca was taken over by radicals denouncing what they said was Western corruption in the kingdom.

Military doctors reported swelling and muscle spasms in Mr. Kemp's left shoulder and said that "voluntary range of motion" of the left arm was limited to 80 degrees about chin level.

Mr. Kemp, who has developed

a reputation as a hawk on defense matters during his 17-year congressional career as a representative from New York, said he did nothing to avoid a call-up, and he told the newspaper that he did not request an exemption.

"Like all people," he said, "I wanted to do what was right. I must admit I was married and had a child, but I certainly would've done whatever I was called to do."

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ARTS / LEISURE

Liberace's Glitz Going on Sale

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Opinions differed on Liberace's musical talents, but the pianist and showman had few equals when it came to showmanship.

When his personal belongings are auctioned off April 10-13, it will take 23,852 square feet of the Los Angeles Convention Center to display them, along with a bubble over the parking lot for his cars. And that does not include the contents of the Cloisters, his Palm Springs estate, which are to be saved for a Liberace museum there.

The auction will be preceded by a five-day public viewing, during which there will be concerts and benefit parties.

The production will be a fitting epitaph to the man whose name came to symbolize outlandish extravagance and glitter in dress, design, music and personal consumption. Liberace died on Feb. 4 at 67 from the effects of AIDS.

More than 20,000 items from five of his homes will be offered, and the homes themselves, in Las Vegas; Malibu, California; Lake Tahoe, Nevada; in the Trump Tower in New York, and a penthouse in Los Angeles, are also on the market. The proceeds are now set to go to the Liberace Foundation for the Performing and Creative Arts, which provides scholarships. But there is some uncertainty about that since the showman's will may be contested by his sister Angie and her children, and the children of his deceased younger brother, Rudy.

The auction is to be held by Christie's and Butterfield & Butterfield, a West Coast auction house. Their officials are now cataloging the collection, which ranges from minor items of little intrinsic value — "happy-happies" as Liberace called them — to a Baccarat crystal table dating to 1850 that was once owned by the Maharajah Bahadur Shah II.

Just how much money the sale will raise is problematical because of what the auctioneers are calling the "L factor." The L stands for Liberace, and it means that many of the objects are expected to bring well above their real value because of their owner. The overall value of the goods has been estimated at \$7 million, but Liberace's fans are expected to bid up the prices of the smaller items as souvenirs.

"He adored bargains and loved garage sales," said Jane de Lisser of

Christie's Beverly Hills office. "I suspect he did his own buying. As a compulsive buyer, he beat all of us women." She diplomatically described Liberace's taste as "eccentric."

Among the major pieces are:

- A pair of 19th-century German giltwood consoles that were in the Las Vegas home.
- A pair of 19th-century Sévres French porcelain vases, painted with flowers on one side and figures of courting couples on the reverse.
- A three-piece 19th-century Mexican silver table garniture. The middle piece has vases, flanked by candleabra with seven candles each. The stems are American Indian figures in Mayan clothes.
- A 19th-century Capodimonte dinner service for 12, nearly 300 pieces.

• Liberace's favorite automobile, a 1982 Zimmer Golden Spirit.

• Five fur coats of mink, beaver and natural Norwegian fox and a black mink queen size bedspread.

In addition, from five to eight pianos will be sold from the pianist's collection, among them a Blüthner concert grand, a 10-foot-long instrument with four strings for each note instead of the usual three, and a Baldwin covered completely in a mosaic of etched mirror tiles. Most of the pianos still belong to the Baldwin company, and it is not clear yet where those proceed will go.

Other items for sale are a 1977 supercharged Auburn, a hand-built replica of a 1936 model; Liberace's personal jewelry, and contents of the master bedroom suite in Las Vegas, whose ceiling was covered with a replica of Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam" from the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

However, the public will not be able to bid on the performer's famed sequined and bejeweled show costumes and diamond-studded microphone. All materials re-



Liberace in his Las Vegas home in 1985.

lated to his show life will be saved for the museum in Palm Springs. Nor will the performer's 27 dogs be included; five remain with his housekeeper of 36 years, Gladys Lucky, now 76, and the rest have been taken by friends and relatives.

When he broke into the American market in 1979 with his vi-

Bruce Cockburn's 'Miracle'

By Cynthia Guttman
International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — When Bruce Cockburn started recording in the late '60s, he was determined to fight a perennial Canadian disease: the belief that to be successful in Canada, an artist had start off by winning approval south of the border.

Seventeen albums later, 41-year-old singer-songwriter Bruce Cockburn has won his bet. Recipient of 10 Juno awards (equivalent of the U.S. Grammy) and the Order of Canada, he has earned a loyal audience on home ground and international acclaim with his poetic lyrics, his virtuoso guitar playing and his modest approach to stardom. His latest album, "Waiting for a Miracle," is a compilation of singles (along with two new songs) released between 1970 and 1987 and is a good introduction to his broad musical range.

From his early days of pastoral folk tunes inspired by cross-country tours to his latest angry political tone set to percussive jazz and rock beats, Cockburn's genre, weaving reggae, blues, rock and folk with lyrics influenced by two of his favorite poets, Allen Ginsberg and Blaise Cendrars, has always escaped neat labeling.

"I've been categorized so many times before that people don't know how to do it anymore," says Cockburn, who admits to not clearly remembering many of his early songs. After dabbling with trumpet and clarinet, he discovered the guitar at 14, attended Berklee School of Music majoring in composition, and returned to Canada joining two of his contemporaries, Murray McLauchlan and Gordon Lightfoot. Since his first release in 1970, he has recorded on the True North label in Toronto.

When he broke into the Ameri-



Lyricist Cockburn: "I've been categorized so many times."

ful appearance and his trademark round steel-rimmed glasses, is a careful listener and a serious thinker. His political and human rights convictions have been reached through research and travel, his exploration of sound through a long-time fascination with musical traditions from around the globe. From his home amidst the trendy bistros and arty street life of one of Toronto's fast-geotifying neighborhoods, he attempts to keep a low profile.

His political conscience emerged with a gradual conversion to Christianity, rather than from the influence of the '60s. "There was a dim awareness of things, but I was not an activist at all. After becoming Christian, I think I was led to that point where it was obvious that you can't love your neighbor if you don't know who he is, and you can't love your neighbor and watch him get killed at the same time, you know."

His beliefs first spurred several albums exploring the spiritual realm set to jazz acoustics. "Hu-mans" (1980), which followed a separation with his wife, ushered in

a stronger emotional immediacy and personal ambiguity.

You see the extremes of what humans can be,
and in that distance some tension is born

energy surging like a storm.

"Inner City Front" (1981) and "The Trouble with Normal" (1983) began a harsher probing of urban civilization. His beat became more distinctively anchored in rock 'n' roll, and his cinematic descriptions more vivid and compressed. The catalyst was a tour in 1983 to Central America as a guest of Oxfam, the international relief organization.

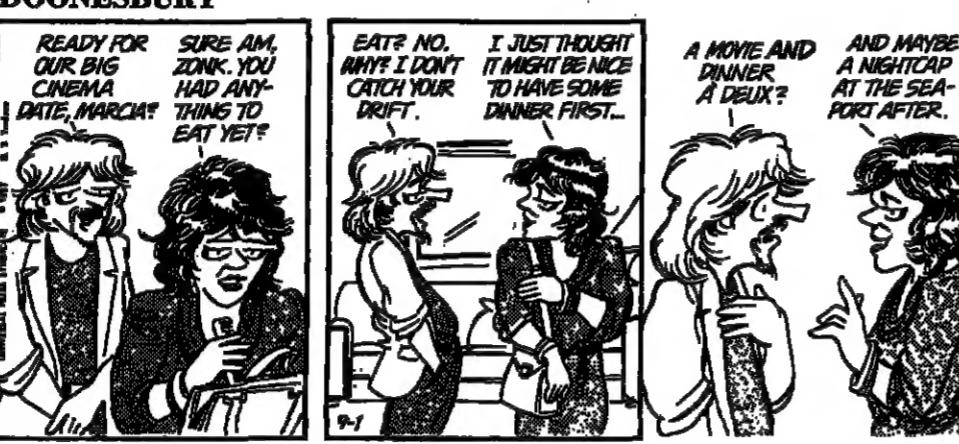
"At that time you still couldn't convince anybody that the CIA was backing the contras," remembers Cockburn. "In Nicaragua there was so much beauty, so much pain, so much unnecessary pain. Everybody suffers in life but it seems ridiculous to see such avoidable suffering." Such feelings are echoed in two of his most original albums, "Stealing Fire" (1984) and "World of Wonders" (1986), which both sold more than 250,000 copies in the United States. His songs, both ballads and rock-based tracks, are imbued with Latin and Caribbean rhythms, his baritone voice stronger and more impassioned than in earlier works. One of his most controversial and internationally successful songs, "If I Had a Rocket Launcher," is a violent reaction to the bombing of a Guatemalan refugee camp where Cockburn talked to survivors. In his more intimate and visionary vein, "Lovers in a Dangerous Time" conveys his characteristic sense of restlessness and hope in the face of a world where

you've got to kick at the darkness till it bleeds daylight when you're lovers in a dangerous time.

Since "World of Wonders" and "Waiting for a Miracle," Cockburn continues to cross borders, accommodating increasing commercial demands and finding himself short of time to write. He has just returned from six weeks in Nepal as a guest of the Unitarian Service Committee, a trip likely to influence a few songs to come, as he continues exploring the human condition with his unerring hope: Somewhere out there is a place that's cool, where peace and balance are the rule working toward a future like some kind of mystic jewel and waiting for a miracle.

Bruce Cockburn on tour, Amsterdam Sept. 2; Milan Sept. 6; Duisburg, West Germany, Sept. 11, Cologne Sept. 12.

DOONESBURY



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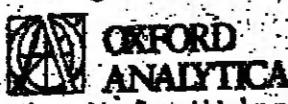
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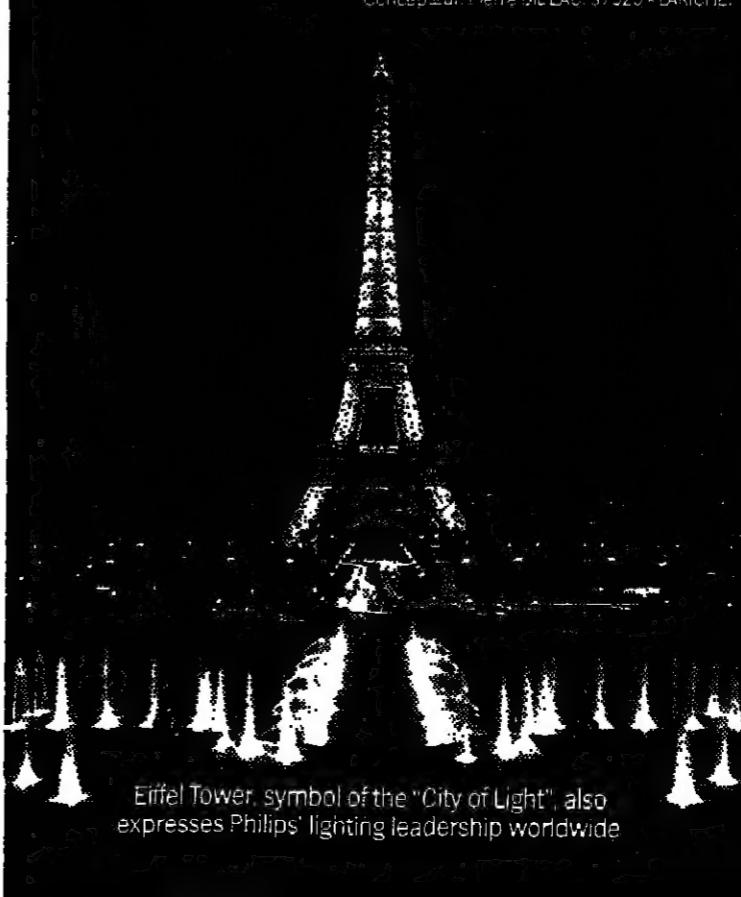
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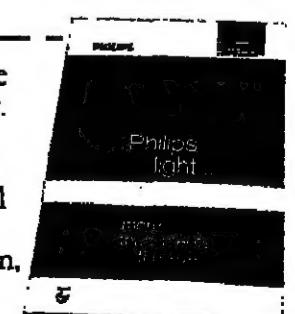
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PHILIPS

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

National Semi to Buy Fairchild

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — National Semiconductor Corp. said Monday that had bought a rival computer chip maker, Fairchild Semiconductor Corp., from Schlumberger Ltd. for about \$122 million in common stock and warrants.

The transaction does not include certain Fairchild facilities that are not currently in use, nor debt related to those sites, said National Semiconductor, which is based in Santa Clara, California.

The sale ended weeks of speculation over the fate of Fairchild, an ailing Silicon Valley company. Its parent, Schlumberger, had been looking for a buyer since its attempt to sell Fairchild to Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan was scuttled in March because of opposition from the U.S. industry and Washington. National Semiconductor's stock rose 62 cents to close at \$15.50 in trading on the New York Stock Exchange while Fairchild advanced 37 cents to \$14.75.

Matsushita Plans To Merge With Its Trade Unit

Reuters

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Trading Co. announced Monday that they plan to merge next April 1.

Sometime before then, the trading unit will make a 15 percent distribution of common stock to its shareholders. Those shareholders will then receive one share in Matsushita Industrial for each Matsushita Trading share they hold.

Matsushita Industrial, the parent of all Matsushita group companies, owns 50.3 percent of Matsushita Trading.

The companies said the merger would improve their ability to confront problems of increasing trade friction, currency volatility and competition.

Gene Norrett, an industry analyst with the market research firm Dataquest Inc. in San Jose, California, said that Fairchild had been sold at a "bargain basement" price. He speculated that National had refused to buy undervalued Fairchild chip-making facilities in Japan and in West Germany.

National Semiconductor apparently beat out a competing bid by Fairchild's management.

The acquisition is expected to create a company with \$1.5 billion in sales that will be one of the largest makers of logic chips, which act as the brains of computers.

National Semiconductor's president, Charles Spork, a former Fairchild executive, said that the merger would make National "America's best technologically balanced semiconductor supplier."

Fairchild has 9,000 employees at chip-making facilities in Maine, Washington state and California, in addition to sales offices in Asia and Europe. Mr. Norrett of Data-

quest predicted that 15 to 20 percent would be laid off.

Analysts have criticized the idea of merging National and Fairchild. They argued that the companies would overlap significantly because they produce logic chips, some of which compete with each other.

But Mr. Spork pointed to Fairchild's special strength in designing semiconductors for use in mainframe computers and in peripherals such as printers. He also cited its design of special computer chips for military applications.

A spokeswoman for National Semiconductor said that the accord calls for the company to pay about 4 million common shares to Schlumberger, along with warrants to buy an additional 4 million.

National Semiconductor has about 100 million common shares outstanding. If Schlumberger exercises its options, she said, it would own nearly 8 percent of National's stock.

(UPI, Reuters)

Finland's Nokia Buys French TV Maker Oceanic

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune

Nokia Group, Finland's largest private company, said Monday that it had agreed to buy Oceanic SA, a French consumer electronics group, from Sweden's Electrolux AB.

Jan Peter Paul, a spokesman for Nokia, would not disclose the purchase price for the wholly owned subsidiary of Electrolux.

He said that the acquisition of Oceanic, which has 800 million francs (\$132 million) in annual sales and a 10 percent market share in France, was the most important move by Nokia into Western Europe to date.

Mr. Paul said the purchase was a step forward in Nokia's strategy to increase the role of electronics and high technology within the group, which includes such businesses as snow tires, tissue paper and floor coverings.

Oceanic's main products are color or television sold under the Oceanic and Sonorox brand names. With annual production of more than 200,000 televisions, Nokia

said that the acquisition would raise its annual production of televisions to more than 1 million.

In 1983, Nokia became one of Europe's top three makers of color televisions when it acquired the color television business of Luxor, the Swedish state-owned electronics group, and Oy Salora AB, a Finnish television.

"This is one of the most significant purchases we have done in electronics," Mr. Paul said.

He said that with Oceanic, which mainly serves the French market, Nokia has acquired a major TV maker that produces the Secam television color system. Television broadcasting systems in Scandinavia and most other European countries use the PAL color system.

Mr. Paul said that there were no plans to link the acquisition of Oceanic to attempt by the Finnish company to sell televisions to the Soviet Union, where the Secam system is also used. Because of Finland's special trade relationship with the Soviet Union, it is easier for Finnish-based companies to

get out of the television and video business.

"Our strategy is to concentrate resources in our main fields where we have reached or can achieve a leading international position," he said in a statement. "As TV-video is not one of these, we have elected to withdraw from the industry."

In Finland, Timo Nikkinen, an analyst at the brokerage house Unilas in Helsinki said that beyond the Oceanic acquisition, there were persistent rumors that Nokia was preparing for a more spectacular international deal.

"We have been told that Nokia

has booked several pages of ads in the Finnish papers for the end of September," Mr. Nikkinen said. Other observers, however, said the company could simply be launching another division, as it did in Scandinavia earlier this year.

Nokia's chief executive, Kari Kairamo, has said repeatedly that Nokia would have to transcend its Finnish roots and become firmly established as a European and international high tech company if it were to survive.

He has suggested in that in the future some of Nokia main operations could be located outside Finland.

Nokia has annual sales of around 12 billion Finnish markka (\$2.7 billion) and says it is the second largest electronics company in the Nordic area, behind Telefonaktiebolaget L.M. Ericsson of Sweden.

Nokia last year showed a 675 million markka profit after financial items, against 552 million markka in 1986.

GE Executive Moves To NBC Planning Post

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

Albert F. Barber, an executive at General Electric Co., will move to GE's subsidiary, National Broadcasting Co., in a post directly under Robert C. Wright, the GE veteran who became NBC's president after GE acquired the broadcasting company last year.

According to the sources, the key participants in the aborted merger talks have been subpoenaed and questioned at length by the exchange and the SEC. Most of these depositions took place around April, but the investigations are continuing, the sources said.

The investigation appears to be focusing on two issues, according to the sources, some of whom had been subpoenaed and questioned.

First, the investigators are looking into whether Hutton made adequate and prompt disclosures about the seriousness of the merger talks, which ended after a meeting of Hutton's board on Nov. 8.

Second, they are looking into why the price of Hutton's stock shot up in October, after Shearson had secretly approached Hutton. The sources said investigators were trying to determine whether any of those involved in the talks had leaked details to stock traders before the negotiations were publicly disclosed.

On Oct. 29, trading in Hutton's stock opened late because of a huge inflow of buy orders on rumors that Hutton was engaged in talks with Shearson. The stock rose \$4.875 that day, to \$52. Neither company said then that they had discussed a possible combination.

the parent company, Mr. Kalsky, moves into the posts vacated by Lawrence S. Phillips, 60, who assumed the titles of chairman and chief executive upon the death of his father, Seymour J. Phillips, earlier this year.

Mr. Kalsky begins his new duties at a crucial juncture for the company. On July 20, Phillips' board unanimously rejected as inadequate a \$333 million offer from Rosewood Financial Inc., an investment firm headed by Caroline Rose Hunt, the daughter of the late Texas oilman, H.R. Hunt. Rosewood's offer was subsequently withdrawn and Phillips-Van Heusen announced a plan to repurchase about a third of its shares for \$28 each, or a total of \$145.6 million.

Mr. Barber, who has worked for GE for 20 years, will succeed Robert C. Butler, an NBC group executive vice president who oversees several long-term projects. Those include the possible relocation of NBC's headquarters and the conversion of the studio's Sperry computer systems to those of the International Business Machines Corp.

Mr. Butler, 56, said he was leaving now to take advantage of an option in NBC's pension plan that expires after next year.

Mr. Barber, 41, and Mr. Wright, 44, are alumni of Holy Cross College, but Mr. Barber told The New York Times, they became acquainted well after graduation, when Mr. Barber worked for Mr. Wright in GE's houses division. In his most recent GE post, Mr. Barber presided over GE's rail car business in Chicago.

He said he was not worried that a broadcasting company would be too removed from his previous experience. "I think the skills I have will translate fairly readily," he said.

Kidder, Peabody & Co., a securities firm and another recent acquisition of GE, has recruited John M. Litfin, president of Quadrex Securities Corp., as senior vice president and general counsel. Kidder was rocked by an insider-trading scandal early this year, not long after its 1986 takeover by GE. Mr. Litfin, 44, has been president of Quadrex, a small New York investment banking firm, for the past two years. Before that, he practiced law in Washington. He replaces Robert A. Krause Jr., who retired from Kidder in June.

Phillips-Van Heusen Corp. has promoted Bruce J. Kalsky to president and chief operating officer.

He will remain chairman of the Van Heusen Group subsidiary, In

Senior Executive Joins the Exodus From Viacom

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. says the head of its entertainment and broadcast groups is resigning in the latest high-level departure since the company was acquired by National Amusements Inc.

Paul M. Hughes resigned to pursue other opportunities. Viacom said, National Amusements, a Massachusetts-based theater chain, bought the entertainment company for \$3.4 billion in June.

The bid triumphed over an offer by a management-led group. Several members of the group have since left, including Mr. Hughes.

Last month Viacom named Paradigm Investment Corp. of San Francisco, which specializes in real estate, has signed on Arthur B. Laffer as its president and chief executive. Observers expect further changes as Mr. Laffer brings in his own team.

Last Tomorrow
Compagnie Française des Pétroles, or Total, has recruited Jean-Charles Rousier as secretary general, replacing Vincent Labouret, who has reached the mandatory retirement age of 65. Mr. Rousier, 48, a graduate of the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, is a career civil servant who has carried out a number of economic assignments abroad. For the past four years he has been minister for economic affairs at the French Embassy in Tokyo.

Maytag Co., the Newton, Iowa, appliance manufacturer, has promoted J. Peter Hughes to president of its Magic Chef International subsidiary. Mr. Hughes, the former president of Admiral International, the forerunner of Magic Chef, succeeds Stephen Sallot, who resigned in June.

Monarch Capital Corp. of Springfield, Massachusetts, promoted Gordon N. Oakes Jr. from president and chief executive officer to chairman, replacing Benjamin Jones, who retires next month.

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Boesky Offers to Tell U.K. About Guinness Dealings

The Associated Press

LONDON — Ivan Boesky, a major figure in the U.S. insider trading scandal, has offered to testify about his dealings with Guinness PLC, the British brewer suspected of illegally manipulating its share price during a takeover fight, The Observer newspaper reported.

The London weekly said Sunday without attribution that Mr. Boesky had indicated through his lawyers to London prosecutors that he was willing to testify about his stock dealings during Guinness' \$2.7 billion (\$4.4 billion) effort last year to buy Distillers PLC. Guinness successfully outbid the retailer Argyll Group PLC.

Britain's Department of Trade and Industry has been investigating the case since December amid evidence that Guinness enhanced its bid for Distillers by illegally boosting its own share price.

Guinness invested \$100 million in a fund run by Mr. Boesky. The authorities are probing possible links between the investment and Mr. Boesky's speculation in Guinness and Distillers stock.

Mr. Boesky settled civil charges of insider trading last year by paying the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission a record \$100 million fine.

Insider trading is the illegal use of information unavailable to the public to profit in stock dealings. Mr. Boesky is awaiting sentencing Oct. 9 on a criminal count of conspiring to lie to the SEC.

Heir Seeks to Buy Remaining 50% of Fairfax Media Group

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — An heir to the family that controls John Fairfax Ltd., Australia's second-largest media group, launched a 1.25 billion dollar (\$800 million) takeover bid Monday for 50 percent of the company the family does not already own.

The offer drove the company's share price sharply higher amid speculation that a counteroffer was likely.

Warwick Fairfax, 26, son of the late former chairman, Sir Warwick Fairfax, offered through his Tryart Pty., to buy Fairfax's remaining 150 million outstanding shares for 7.50 Australian dollars a share. The bid sent Fairfax shares up by 1.70 dollars to 8.70 dollars, well above Tryart's offer.

Mr. Fairfax, a director of the company, said he made the offer to bring stability to the group. His family holds slightly more than 50 percent of the company's shares.

Taking Fairfax private "will also end the takeover speculation that has dominated discussions of the Fairfax group in recent years," he said.

MANILA: Businessmen in Philippines Seek Signs of Economic Upturn

(Continued from Page 1)

investment code in July, unclear policy signals from the administration are also blunting enthusiasm for most commitments outside of the stock market.

Confusion as to the status of assets sequestered by the government after Mr. Marcos's departure, for instance, has made many potentially interested investors balk.

The government's efforts to privatize 121 of the public corporations built up by Mr. Marcos has so far yielded only \$30 million in commitments to 12 projects, and earlier this month, the administration ended the number of companies on offer to 86.

"There's too much fence-sitting by the part of government officials," a foreign executive said. Not many people are comfortable enough with the government to invest in just yet.

Most of the impetus so far "has been from local companies trying to catch up with the past. Is the glass half empty or half full? We say it's half empty."

— Guy Sacerdoti
director of the Philippine Economic Newsletter

sumer prices are now expected to rise by 10 percent or more this year.

Most economists believe GNP will sustain growth of 4 to 5 percent in coming years. Although admirable by the standards of many nations, it is far short of the 6.5 percent target the government set in its recovery program.

On Thursday, the government announced a revised target of 5.8 percent for this year.

If these forecasts prove accurate, the nation's already critical unemployment problem is likely to linger

on. Filipino incomes are set to rise this year for the first time in four years; but with a population growth rate of 2.6 percent — among the highest in Asia — the gain will not be substantial.

The likelihood now is that the economy will stumble along just above the birthrate," a foreign bank economist said. "The takeoff

men said the drop was offset by a 10 percent rise early last week in key indices.

Inflation, which was negative for much of last year, is also emerging as an incipient problem. Fueled by an 85 percent rise in the trade deficit for first-half 1987 and a round of domestic price increases, con-

sumers are talking about a probably much further away than officials seem to think.

Business Warning

The Philippines' main business organization warned President Aquino on Monday of "emerging disenchantment" with her government, Agence France-Presse reported.

Prices on the stock market plunged Monday, the first day of trading since Friday's rebellion by junior military officers. But spokes-

men said the drop was offset by a 10 percent rise early last week in key indices.

The Manila Stock Exchange composite index closed 24.12 points lower and the Makati Stock Exchange composite index lost 45.71 points compared with Thursday, the last trading day. The local stock exchanges are closed on Fridays in August.

The peso remained stable at 20.45 to the U.S. dollar according to foreign exchange rates on Monday released by the central bank.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry said that Friday's takeover bid would probably make foreign businessmen want before investing in the country.

Most businessmen remain "strongly supportive" of the government but "to maintain this support, the government must patch up some of

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Inches Up in Quiet Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The U.S. dollar rose fractionally higher Monday against other major currencies in quiet New York trading.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar ended at 1.8165 DM, up 1.320 on Friday. The dollar also edged up to 1.4245 yen from Friday's close of 1.4190.

"We came in this morning with bearish sentiments," said Henry Weiland of NatWest U.S.A. "But when you have New York or London closed it's going to be quiet." Markets in London were closed Monday for a bank holiday.

Dealers in Tokyo said there was evidence of minor intervention in support of the dollar by the Bank of Japan.

Mr. Weiland said that while the overall market sentiment for the dollar remains bearish, the week ahead should be quiet. He said the market might respond to the July report on the index of leading eco-

nomic indicators, scheduled for release Tuesday.

The dollar also gained fractionally against other major European currencies, closing Monday at 1.4955 Swiss francs from 1.4945 on Friday, and at 6.0705 French francs, against 6.063. The British pound was lower at \$1.6305, compared with \$1.6320 on Friday.

Earlier in Europe, trading was generally subdued with London's currency market shuttered. West German markets, however, were open, and on the Frankfurt exchange the dollar moved lower to 1.8095 Deutsche marks after Friday's close of 1.8150 DM.

European dealers said the dollar still faced downward pressure and was expected to fall to at least 1.80 DM and possibly lower by Friday, depending on the reaction of the central banks.

Concerted European central bank intervention on Friday and further Bank of Japan intervention

in Tokyo on Monday has left dealers reluctant to take the dollar lower, they said.

"People want to keep selling dollars, but they're afraid of the central banks at these levels," a dealer said. "Still, as long as we don't see any Fed intervention or statements by US officials, it will go lower."

He said that the dollar should stay in a range from 141.50 to 142.00 yen and from 1.8060 to 1.8100 DM.

The failure of the dollar to advance on news of renewed Iraqi attacks on Iranian oil installations over the weekend and Monday contributed to the dollar's softer tone at the New York midsession, dealers said.

In other European trading, the dollar was fixed at 6.065 French francs in Paris, down from 6.0815 on Friday. In Zurich the U.S. currency closed at 1.4915 Swiss francs against 1.4935 on Friday.

(AP, Reuters)

Oil Prices Rise As Gulf Attacks Counter Cut

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Oil prices moved higher Monday as the market, reacting to reports of increased military action in the Gulf, made provisions for possible cutbacks of supplies.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark, eased to \$19.75 a barrel, up 36 cents from Friday, after jumping to \$19.95 in early trading.

North Sea Brent crude oil was quoted at \$18.75 a barrel, up from \$18.45 on Friday. Brent had been quoted above \$19 in London earlier in the day.

In the southern Gulf, Iranian speedboats attacked a Kuwaiti freighter Monday in a response to Iraq's attacks on five Iranian ships since Saturday.

HARRODS: Department Store Undergoing £200 Million Renovation

(Continued from first finance page)

shadow of the pyramids, you see the glory of old civilization," Mr. al-Fayed said. "The Paris Ritz, like Harrods, is a major institution, a historical building, my name is there too."

While proud of the things he owns, he would not reveal Fraser's profit performance. "We're a private company," is all he said.

He revealed, however, that he expected revenue at Harrods to jump to \$450 million this year from £350 million in 1986. The current intake, at peak sale periods, amounts to £8 million a day, he said. Harrods, he added, continued to generate more than half the profit of House of Fraser Group, which is the parent company to over 100 smaller stores.

House of Fraser was a publicly-traded company until the al-Fayed acquisition, which was vigorously contested by Roland W. "Tiny" Rowland, chief executive of Lomax PLC, a London-based multinational conglomerate. Mr. Rowland had held a 29.9-percent stake in Fraser but later sold that to the al-Fayed's, who went on to acquire the company soon after.

Since his failure to win control of Fraser, Mr. Rowland has conducted an arduous two-year campaign for a government inquiry into the financing of the al-Fayed's purchase of the company. Mr. Rowland bases his claim of foul play on an allegation that the Sultan of Brunei's House of Fraser bid and that this alleged aid was never disclosed by the al-Fayed's.

Mr. al-Fayed denied the allegation during the interview, as he has done in the past. "For years, such allegations and demands for investigation after investigation by Mr. Rowland have preoccupied House of Fraser management," he said. "In the meantime, they've had no time to devote to necessary improvements at Harrods."

Other analysts were less optimistic. "There is no chance of easier rates here," said Mr. Dohberg of Barclays.

Hussel Sees Record Year, Plans Expansion

Reuters

HAGEN, West Germany — Hussel Holding AG, West Germany's leading retailer of luxury and beauty products, expects profits this year to reach another record and is planning to expand at home and in France and Italy.

"Our costs are under control and profits are developing at a fast pace," John M. Kreke, Hussel's management board chairman, said Monday. He declined to give a profit forecast, but said he was confident that Hussel would exceed last year's record profit this year.

Hussel's pretax profit rose to a record 85.5 million Deutsche marks (about \$47 million at current exchange rates) last year from 80.3 million DM in 1985. London-based brokers James Capel & Co. said in a June report that Hussel's earnings per share should rise to 24.4 DM this year and 27.8 DM in 1988 from 21.30 DM in 1986.

Mr. Kreke rejected suggestions that domestic consumer demand would slow next year after two years of growth. "I expect no negative development over the next two years," he said.

Private consumption is expected to grow at 2.5 percent to 3 percent in 1988 after 3.5 percent to 4 percent in 1987, according to analysts. Consumer demand rose 4.2 percent last year.

Hussel was likely to raise its dividend again in 1987, Mr. Kreke said. The company raised its dividend to 9 DM last year, from 8.50 DM in 1985.

Group revenue, including recent acquisitions, rose 13.5 percent in the first seven months of 1987. Excluding these, sales rose 7.4 percent compared with the same period last year.

Mr. Kreke said if this trend continued through the winter season, 1987 would be a successful year. Two-thirds of annual profits are generated over the Christmas period.

Perfumes and cosmetics are Hussel's largest source of income. Revenue from both rose to 553 million DM in 1986 from 469 million DM the year before. Hussel group sales rose to 1.48 billion DM in 1986 from 1.32 billion DM in 1985.

Hussel sells perfumes and cosmetics in the Netherlands and Austria. "We plan to grow faster in France and start up in Italy," Mr. Kreke said. Expansion into the United States and Britain was unlikely in the near term, Mr. Kreke said.

Hussel planned to boost its other divisions, drug stores, books, newspapers and records, sweets, shoes and sportswear, ladies' wear and jewelry and watches. Mr. Kreke said Hussel was negotiating to buy one or two companies in West Germany to boost market share, but did not give details.

with the building running down, Harrods was virtually trading on its name and its image."

Some work is carried out during shopping hours, but the pace becomes feverish between the close of shop at 7 P.M. on Saturday night through to dawn on Monday, said Mr. Ward. A mahogany staircase dating back to the 1930s was discovered by workers after they peeled away layers of turpentine and plaster paneling.

It is not clear how much notice customers are taking of the work in progress. But they are certain not to receive the same kind of enticement to explore as those in the 1920s. As the story goes, those daring to brave one of the world's first escalators — which was nothing more than a rubber conveyor belt — were rewarded with a glass of sherry upon reaching the first floor.

Brian Walsh, the group chief executive, acknowledges: "It had to be done, the store was looking a little tired."

For now, Mr. al-Fayed is putting all his attention and — whatever money is necessary — toward creating a Harrods "that is a better place for everybody, from Kings and Queens to taxi drivers." He rejects charges that he is trying to create a Harrods solely for yuppies, wealthy tourists, and moneyed Britons.

Nicholas Bubb, a retail analyst with London brokers Scorington Vickers & Co., noted that, "While Harrods has done well with the tourist crowd, the problem has been getting the right U.K. customers. People here had the sense that Harrods had gone a bit down-market, that it had suffered a bit since Mr. Harrods built his original market store here in 1890. There are 110 rooms and every one has to be done —

Differential Between U.S., German Bonds Expected to Widen

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The differential between U.S. and West German bond yields should widen in coming weeks if, as generally expected, the dollar extends its recent sharp decline, bond market analysts and economists said Monday.

"But they warned that anyone hoping for a repeat of last May, when a severe drop in the dollar helped to push German bond yields to nine-year lows, will be sorely disappointed.

"Things have changed a lot since May," said the treasurer of a major U.S. bank here. "There is no real scope for yields to fall here now."

Since early May, when the dollar fell sharply to 1.7620 Deutsche marks and average federal government bond yields dropped to 5.24 percent, official concern about a weak German economy has been supplanted by fears about resurgent money supply and inflation.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development expects West Germany's

gross national product to grow at an annual rate of 1.50 percent in the second half of 1987, after only 0.25 percent in the first half, while it forecasts that inflation will rise to 1.50 percent for all of 1987, from 0.75 percent in the first half.

"A 1.5 percent inflation rate may not seem excessive but it is when you compare it with previous years," said Alexander Döbeling, treasurer of Barclays Bank PLC's Frankfurt operations. Inflation was a mere 0.1 percent in 1986.

Analysts said the bitter lesson of the early 1980s, when West Germany let domestic interest rates fall to spur faster global growth only to suffer a steep increase in inflation, is clearly preying on the minds of policy makers.

"There are inherent limits to what coordination of world economic policy can accomplish," the Bundesbank's vice president, Helmut Schlesinger, said Friday. "The principle of freedom of action in domestic economic policy must not be endangered," he added.

Thus many analysts see only limited scope

for further cuts in long bond yields, which have already fallen about 10 basis points, or hundreds of a percentage point, since the dollar began its latest descent on Aug. 14.

Yield of the bellwether 6.125 percent federal government bond due July 1997 fell to 6.42 percent on Friday from a high of 6.53 in early August, but was still well above its May low of 5.75.

"The interest rate dip is over," said Herbert Peters, general manager of Commerzbank AG's treasury operations. "Bond yields could approach six percent if the dollar continues falling but probably not below there."

The yield curve is still steep and real yields are relatively high," said Ceris Williams, senior international economist at Midland Montagu, the London investment bank. "Long rates could come down a bit more but they will not go down dramatically."

Other analysts were less optimistic. "There is no chance of easier rates here," said Mr. Dohberg of Barclays.

Thus many analysts see only limited scope

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s 4 P.M. Close

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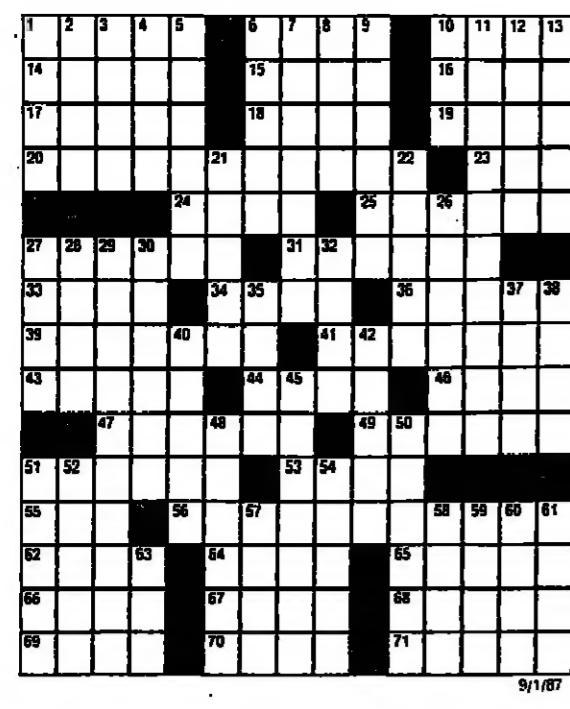
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ACROSS

- 1 Shy
- 6 Play parts
- 10 "Sweeney —" 1979
- Broadway hit
- 14 Tyrannical feeder
- 15 Snare
- 16 Mimic
- 17 Solo
- 18 Fork part
- 19 Garden access
- 20 Loafer
- 23 — Misérables"
- 24 Tress
- 25 Widows' inheritances
- 27 Confuses
- 31 Follows
- 33 — gras
- 34 Satisfy fully
- 36 — bleu!"
- 39 Surveyor's instrument
- 41 Importune
- 43 Island group
- 44 Actress Garr
- 46 "With the blue ribbon —"
- 47 Trial
- 48 Kindly
- 51 Thin layer
- 52 Needle parts

DOWN

- 1 Male partygoer
- 2 Hawaiian city or bay
- 3 One-sixth drachma
- 4 Tear
- 5 Soprano
- 6 Athemian
- 7 Fair play
- 8 Place for cogitation
- 9 Does 75
- 10 Label
- 11 Like a girasol
- 12 Hold back
- 13 Shift or shear
- 55 Unusual
- 56 Revere
- 57 Occupation
- 62 Pinball-machine word
- 64 Array in a pool hall
- 65 Famous cow
- 66 L.L.
- 67 "Thousand Days" queen
- 68 McKinley's birthplace in Ohio
- 69 Take out
- 70 Lip
- 71 One of a baseball trio
- 72 Actor Ernesto: 1829-96
- 73 Yank out of bed
- 74 Irritate; iray
- 75 P.M.'s
- 76 A Copperfield
- 77 Mae West role
- 78 Po girl
- 79 Never, to Keats
- 80 — boy!"
- 81 Inveigh
- 82 Feminine suffix
- 83 Vic's spouse et al.
- 84 Its capital is Niamey
- 85 N.F.L. groups
- 86 The true heaths
- 87 Ancient ascetic
- 88 Cast a ballot
- 89 Roman official
- 90 Affirmatives
- 91 Moon goddess
- 92 Year in Macbeth's reign
- 93 Man, for one
- 94 Row
- 95 Dame Myra
- 96 R.L.S.
- 97 contemporary

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BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD OF ID

GARFIELD

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"GEE, DOES MRS. WILSON HAVE TO KNOW A PASSWORD TO COME UP HERE?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WORLD

DYNBA

ELFENN

COPITE

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: MAJOR REBEL PUNDIT SPLEEN

Answer: He was deaf to his creditors because he was this—UP TO HIS EARS IN DEBT

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEATHER

PEANUTS



TUESDAY'S FORECAST CHANNEL 8/9: FRANKFURT: Fair, Temp. 15-18 (81-87). MADRID: Partly cloudy, Temp. 27-31 (81-87). NEY YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 27-31 (81-87). ROME: Fair, Temp. 21-25 (80-86). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp. 27-31 (81-87). BAGHDAD: Thunderstorms, Temp. 27-31 (81-87). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, Temp. 25-29 (77-81). SEOUL: Fair, Temp. 25-29 (77-81). SHANGHAI: Partly cloudy, Temp. 25-29 (77-81). TOKYO: Showers, Temp. 25-29 (77-81).

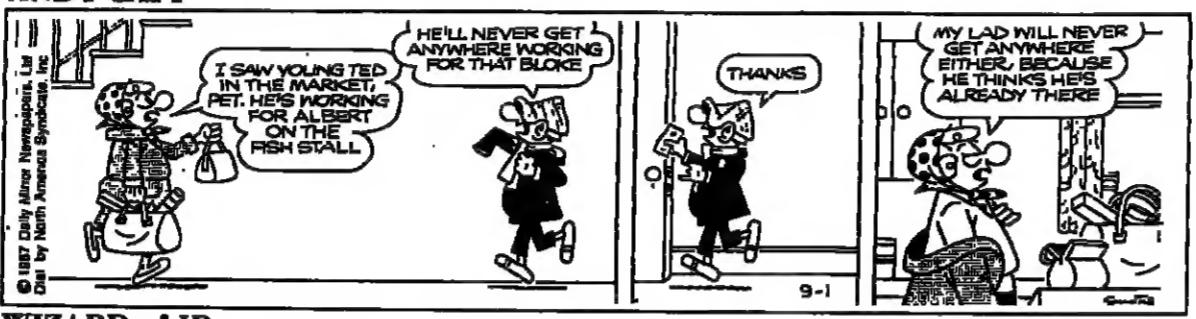
BLONDIE



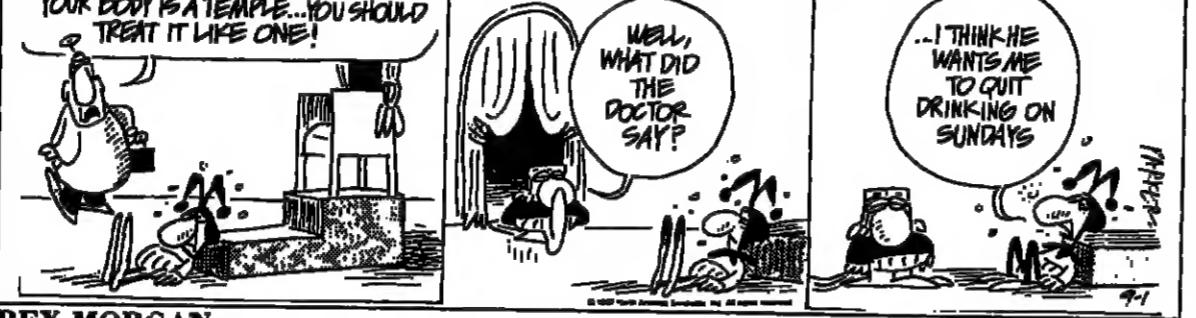
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 31.

Amsterdam

Basel

Berlin

Bilbao

Bordeaux

Bremen

Budapest

Brussels

Buenos Aires

Copenhagen

Costa Del Sol

Dublin

Dusseldorf

Edinburgh

SPORTS

الآن من الأجل



A Busy Weekend for Puckett

Kirby Puckett went 6-for-6 with two home runs and drove in four runs Sunday to spur Minnesota to a 10-6 victory over Milwaukee and a one-game lead in the American League's Western Division. Puckett, 4-for-5 with two homers on Saturday, tied the major league record for total hits in consecutive games set by Pittsburgh's Rennie Stennett Sept. 16-17, 1975. In addition, Puckett leaped above the center field fence to deny Robin Yount a bases-loaded home run in Sunday's sixth inning.

Expos Come Through in Pinch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Pinch-hitter Wallace Johnson doubled home two runs with two out in the ninth inning Sunday, sparking the Montreal Expos to their fifth straight victory, 5-4 over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

"Wally's got a big hit for us," said Manager Bob Rodgers.

"It's the second time on this road trip. This team never quits — in essence."

Johnson's double to right brought in the tying and winning runs and was his 15th hit in 52 at-bats.

"That's my job — to pinch it to make contact," Johnson said. "Occasionally, they fall in."

Jeff Parrett (5-5) pitched one inning for the victory. Loser Fernando Valenzuela (11-12) struck out 10 and walked seven in 8½ innings.

Reid Nichols led off the ninth with a single. With one out, Vance sw walked and Mike Fitzgerald hit safely to load the bases.

in Crews relieved Valenzuela, and Casey Candale hit a sacrifice to score Nichols before Johnson, batting for Parrett, doubled to the right-field corner.

Earlier in the game, the Expos

came up empty twice with three men aboard.

"Any time you get bases loaded and don't score it's frustrating," said Tim Raines, "but it's a team that never feels we're out of a game. Things are going our way now. It seems like we come up in the big hits at the right time."

The defense committed eight er-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

rors in the three-game series, but the Montreal bullpen allowed only a run and four hits in 10 innings of work. The Expos won the first two games on tie-breaking extra-inning hits from Mike Fitzgerald and Tom Foley.

Met 5, Giants 3: In San Francisco, Gary Carter's 11th career grand-slam home run capped a five-run first inning against Rick Reuschel that put New York past the Giants.

Rick Aguilera recorded his second straight victory since coming off the disabled list (strained right-elbow ligaments) Aug. 24. He allowed three runs on nine hits in 8½ innings.

Aguilar entered the ninth with a 5-1 lead, but yielded home runs to Will Clark and Bob Brenly. Roger McDowell got the last out.

Padres 6, Phillies 1: In San Diego, right-hander Mark Grant pitched the first complete game of his major league career and Marvyn Wynne delivered a home run. Grant (5-7) walked two and struck out six.

On July 22, Wynne was timed in 12:53.39 at Rome's Olympic Stadium to become the first man to run the 5,000 in less than 13 minutes.

"It's a very fast track and it suits me fine," he said. "Frankly, I don't even know who is in the field here and I don't really care. I know what I have to do. My only opponent is the clock, and I've already beaten it here before. So why not again?"

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1987

SPORTS

الآن من الأجل

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Christo Markov of Bulgaria won the triple jump at the world track and field championships Monday with the second-longest leap of all time, while Jackie Joyner-Kersee of the United States launched a first-day attack on her world record in the heptathlon.

Markov's jump of 58 feet 9 inches (19.92 meters) was a meet

record. She edged teammate Christina Wachtel, timed in 1:55.32, as the East Germans took six medals in the day's finals. Lubov Gurina of the Soviet Union won the bronze in 1:55.56.

Hellmann, in the women's discus, completed the East Bloc sweep with teammate Diana Gansky second at 230-1 and Svetlana Khrisova of Bulgaria third at 225-9.

Joyner won the heptathlon 200

metres and just edged teammate

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PEOPLE

Soviet Rock Star Fails To Charm Hotel Staff

Alla Pugacheva, the Soviet Union's top rock star, who caused a scandal when she was denied the luxury suite of her choice at a Leningrad hotel, according to Sovetskaya Rossiya. The paper published a letter from a member of the staff at the Politekhnika Hotel that said the 30-year-old singer had sworn violence, hotel personnel and customers other shocking acts when she demanded the eviction of a group of tourists to make room for her. "I cannot bring myself to describe everything that happened. In many years' work at the Politekhnika Hotel, neither I nor other staff have seen or heard anything like it," the hotel worker wrote in a letter headlined "The Star Cast Aside All Restraint." Pugacheva, recently in four songs in the Soviet top 2, including the No. 1 tune "Big Impression."

A page on which Paul McCartney wrote the lyrics of "She Came in Through the Rain" was sold for \$11,000 (about \$21,000) at Christie's, spokesman for the auction firm said in London. The three versions of the Beatles song, written in ink and signed "another Lenon and McCartney original," were an unnamed bidder who made a purchase by telephone. At the sale, a round bath used by John Lennon and Yoko Ono when they lived at Ascot, near Windsor, 1969, was bought for \$500.

The perennially sweet-tempered composer John Cage will celebrate his 75th birthday Sunday by attending a "Music Circus" in front of the Los Angeles Children's Museum. "There will be groups of musicians performing simultaneously," Cage says. "One can not stand and change what one has. The audience will be moving. The performer will be enjoyed." The 27-day Los Angeles festival is making next week a big celebration. He will perform and participate in his 182 compositions and participate in an "Evening of Works" and a "Cage Percussion" along with the group Nonesuch. The Repercussion Unit, also working on "Europeans," which are scheduled to have first performances Nov. 29 in Frankfurt.

ART BUCHWALD

Where the Buck Stops

WASHINGTON — When President Reagan told the country that the buck stops in his office, he wasn't kidding.

"Mr. President, the five countries in Central America have just signed a peace plan to make the Nicaraguans and the contras stop fighting."

"Did I know anything about it?"

"No, sir, you didn't."

"Well, that's where you are wrong. Everything that happens winds up here on this desk."

"Yes, sir. I almost forgot."

"Can we still supply the contras under the plan?"

"No, sir, and the Soviets and Cubans can't supply the Sandinistas. The five countries want everybody out of Central America."

"What kind of peace treaty is that?"

"It's a terrible one. That's why I brought it to you — because the buck on this one stops with you."

"Of course, it does. This is a presidential decision that only the elected leader of all the people can deal with."

"You're right as rain, sir. What do you want to do now?"



"Think it through. When the buck stops on my desk I don't just throw it back without thinking about it. I want to know how we can abide by the terms of the treaty and also supply the contras with weapons and non-military support."

"We can always sell snowmobiles to Iran."

"We did that once and it didn't work. Do you know why? Because the buck stopped with Admiral Poindexter instead of with me. Had I been in charge of the buck I would have never let Lieutenant Colonel North do so many good, bad and ugly things. I didn't know what was going on, but I should have because that's what presidents are for."

"Yes, sir. Mr. President. Do you want to send our people to Central America to find out what is going on there?"

"I do if it's clearly understood that it is my decision to do so. If there is anything I hate it's people thinking I don't know what is going on. What's this buck doing on my desk?"

"It's the trillion-dollar budget you're offering the country."

"That isn't my budget. I won't take the blame for it."

"You're going to have to, sir. You've insisted that the buck halts here and that includes the finances of the country."

"The free-spending Democrats are responsible for this budget. How many times have I said fiscal matters don't stop with me?"

"If you insist, sir, you can say that, but it looks bad after announcing that you make all the decisions in the White House."

"Couldn't we arrange to have the budget presented as a covert operation through a bank in Switzerland with a presidential funding?"

"I don't think so, sir. There are too many people who know about it."

"How much of the buck will have to stop with me?"

"The whole thing, Mr. President."

"That's an awful lot to get stuck with. Doesn't the CIA have a solution to this problem?"

"The only answer they came up with, sir, is to put the budget in your wife's name."

The cannon, put into a vat used to transport killer-whales, will be transferred to a fresh water vat in Antibes where specialists will use electrolytic treatment to prevent it from oxidizing when it comes into contact with air.

The cannon predates by about 30 years a ship's cannon recovered from the wreck of the vessel Mary Rose which was made in 1545 and found off Portsmouth, England.

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